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• LAST EDITION

WAR PURPOSE IN UNITED STATES IS GAINING IN POWER

Evidence Accumulates That
Country Is Settling Down to
Accomplish Aims Proclaimed
for Attainment by President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Public men now recognize that the United States is about to settle down into a steady stride to accomplish that purpose for the attainment of which the President has said this nation will stand shoulder to shoulder with its allies to the end—and, beyond the end, they can begin to catch glimpses of that condition the President has portrayed which will make the world a fit place to live in.

The impression here becomes stronger hour by hour that the ideal announced by the President and by Mr. Lloyd George calls for loyal support, for efficiency and sane business-like action even more manifestly than in the months that are past, in order that the end to be attained may be reached with the least possible sacrifices of men and treasure.

The President, this bureau has reason to know, while he has pledged the last man to bring about the unfolding of the program contained in his statement of war aims, feels to the full the responsibility resting on him in the offer he has made to the world, and his friends know how closely his pledge has drawn him to the men of the khaki and navy-blue host who are to carry it into execution. For he has said, "How I do wish I could be with our boys over there in the trenches, do with them, suffer with them and end my days fighting for the only thing worth living for."

Administration officials—at least those who have had to deal directly with the condition—are impressed more than ever with the fact that the peering elements in this country, both in and out of the government organization, which have to this day tended to retard or render ineffectual the nation's efforts, must be relegated to the darkness from which they sprang.

A candid statement of truth gathered from intimate observation here is that one of the greatest burdens the President has to bear is not the making of war, but the elements besetting him that would prevent him from making a success. These elements are for the most part the qualities of human nature, namely, selfishness, jealousy and deception. These three words cover all the activities of one kind or another which seek to defeat the purpose of the United States and her allies and keep Prussian autocracy enthroned, for the Administration realizes that every element which tends to act as a brake on the war machine is an aid to the enemy.

In the matter of selfishness the Government is contending with profit mongers, hordes of them, from the small retailer who demands 300 per cent profit on goods on which he was content to realize 50 per cent in peace times, to the corporation which, under the guise of patriotism, raises the price of a steel rod to \$5 and cuts it down to \$2 in the interest of winning the war; from the farmer who holds back his grain and his potatoes in the hope of increased price next spring, to the lumber association which produces yellow pine at a cost of \$16 a thousand and sacrifices it to the Government Shipping Board for \$42 a thousand. The members of the lumber association referred to, this bureau is informed on the best of authority, have made more money in the past year than in any period of 10 years in the lumber industry's history.

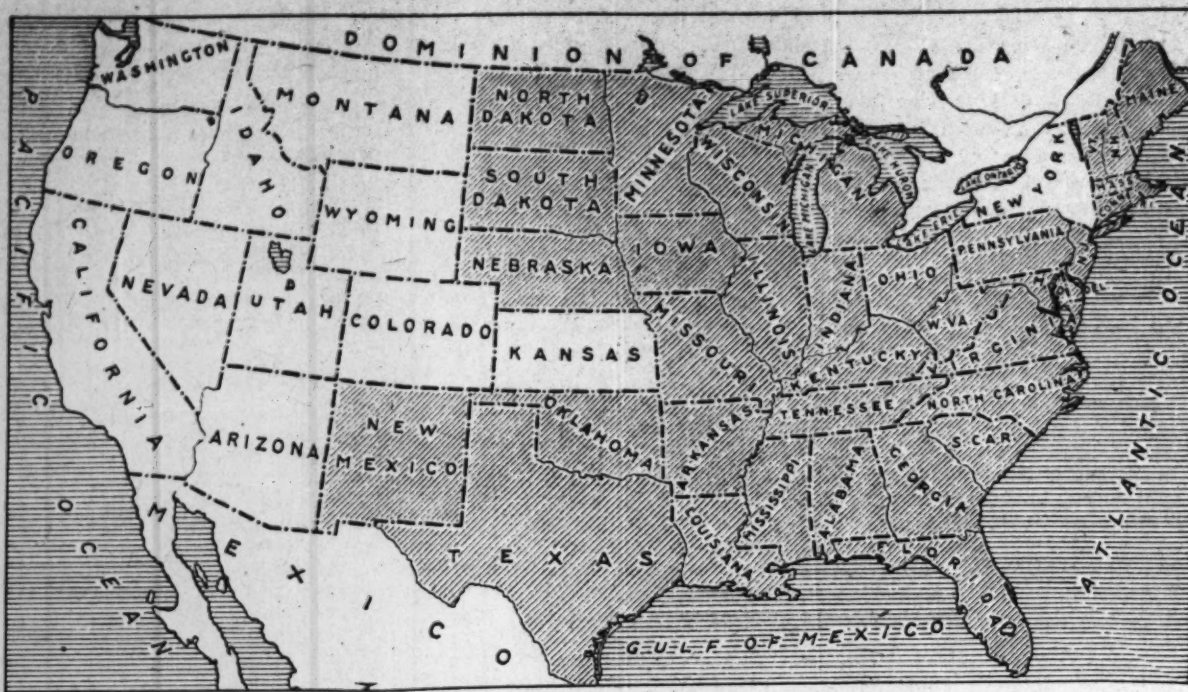
Another condition which has embarrassed the Administration has arisen from the scramble for preferment. Even among official callers at the White House the President has to be judiciously careful not to shake the hand of that one who is a shade more important in his own estimation.

The deceivers are those, it has been observed, who include the pro-Germans and intriguers. As fast as the Government learns of persons of this class they are put out of office if they happen to be in the employment of the Government.

The thought is strong among officials with whom The Christian Science Monitor has discussed the subject, that if the elements of selfishness, jealousy and deception could be eliminated, or at least rendered ineffective, the burden of the President not only would be lightened, but the government war machine would be more efficient.

It has been pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor, that, in the light of the President's statement before Congress, the hosts of democracy can no longer brook any interference with the nation's task either by individuals who seek their own profit or aggrandizement, by organizations, religious or sectarian, which seek to control affairs in their own interest, or by friends of the enemy in or out of Congress.

COMPENSATION LAW VALID
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—A decision handed down by the Supreme Court recently holds that the Territorial Workmen's Compensation Act is constitutional.



Twelve equal suffrage states, in white

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Sir Douglas Haig's Report
LONDON, England (Friday)—Hostile artillery activity east of Vimy Ridge was all Sir Douglas Haig had to report today.

New Italian Success
ROME, Italy (Friday)—Effective concentration of trench mortars by Italian troops west of Cavazoccherina forced the enemy troops to evacuate their trenches there, according to an official statement issued today. The retreating Austro-German forces were caught under Italian machine-gun fire and suffered considerable losses.

Artillery Activity Reported
PARIS, France (Friday)—Lively artillery activity on the right bank of the Marne was reported today.

RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD PERSIANS

Trotsky Government Proposes Details for Evacuation at Once of All Territory Held by the Slav and Turkish Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Russo-Persian interchange of views regarding the evacuation of Persian territory by the Russians and Turks is transmitted through the wireless stations of the Russian Government, and issued by the Admiralty wireless press.

Leon Trotsky's assistant sent a letter to the Persian Minister on Jan. 1, referring to the Persian clause in the Brest-Litovsk agreement. To elaborate the details of the evacuation of the Russian and Ottoman commanders-in-chief, he says, Russia will enter immediately into negotiations with the Persian Government, the Turkish Government to take corresponding steps. The Persian charge d'affaires replied, stating that he was authorized to enter into negotiations. Mr. Trotsky also signs a memorandum dealing with the need of measures to coordinate the plan of evacuation of the Turkish troops with that of the Russian troops, to commence an immediate evacuation of units separated from the main body, to recall from Persia the Russian military mission, to appoint commissaries to explain to units throughout Persia the political condition of Russia and the aim of its new international policy, these commissaries' duties being to take measures to prevent the Persian population from becoming the victim of violent offenses on the part of the less conscientious elements of the army. Finally, he would take measures so that the provisioning of the Russian army in Persia, meantime, will bear as lightly as possible on the Persian masses. Mr. Trotsky concludes by saying that this question demands the greatest speed of settlement, so that the acts of violence which have been committed against the Persian people may be ended as soon as possible.

Brest-Litovsk Meeting
Germany Will Now Only Consider Separate Peace
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—After the Brest-Litovsk dispatches, received via Berlin, had declared the Russo-German peace negotiations definitely suspended yesterday, messages arriving this afternoon reported a resumption of the meetings. It was stated that the Ukrainian delegates were presenting their demands. Whether this meant that the fall conference was merely between Central Powers' delegates and representatives of Ukraine—now recognized as an independent State—was not clear in dispatches received here. That the session, yesterday, was more or less bitter was evident from (Continued on page six, column five)

COMPULSION USED IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Many Cases Reported of Force Employed in Western City to Get Subscriptions—Two Specific Instances Are Described

Many cases of compulsion by Red Cross collectors during the recent campaign drive for funds have been reported from a western city. The Christian Science Monitor is in possession of names, addresses and particulars in both of the following instances:

When the solicitors called on one lady she told them that she was not ready to subscribe and asked for time to think it over. The solicitor became very indignant and said she would report her. The lady in question had someone in her house seriously ill, and she forgot all about the matter.

The next afternoon, two men who were from the Red Cross headquarters called at her house. When she answered the door, they stepped right in and said they had come to investigate why she had not subscribed to the Red Cross and to see that she did so. They stayed over an hour and were, she says, extremely abusive and insulting, saying that she would be reported to the Government, etc.

While she was having this experience, a friend called at the house and heard most of the conversation. The lady told them she was giving all she felt she could, in other ways, to help the sailors and soldiers. When she did not tell them in what way she was doing this, the solicitors said she would be forced to tell how she was spending her money, as they had a right to know. She stood her ground, however, did not subscribe or join and did not tell them how she was spending her money.

A professional man, who has offices in one of the large city buildings, had through his firm, previously subscribed \$500 to the Red Cross. On the occasion of this last drive the building, in which were his offices, was under a captain with a sub-captain for each floor.

When the captain of his floor, who was a friend of his, called, this gentleman said that he did not wish to join and stated his reasons. The two had a long talk, which resulted in this gentleman giving the sub-captain a dollar, without joining.

The next day, however, the captain called and the gentleman was told that only three in the building had refused to join and that all three must do so. He protested, as he felt he had a right to do, told the man his firm had given liberally and that he had given a dollar the day before (which was then returned). The captain became exceedingly angry, declaring that he would have to join or his business would be ruined, his family held up to ridicule, and in the end he would be forced to join anyway; that they had set out, in their building, to turn in a perfect report and that they were prepared to carry the plan to a successful issue.

The next step that would be taken, the captain said, would be that a committee from the Red Cross headquarters would call on him; then, if they failed, he would be turned over to the federal authorities for investigation. The gentleman states that the coercion that was used was "like taking from him his personal liberty and freedom of thought at the point of a gun."

ESTHONIAN TROOPS DEFEAT RUSSIANS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Esthonian troops met and defeated a large body of Russian troops at Narva, according to a statement issued by the Esthonian Information Bureau today. The Esthonian forces were dispatched from Reval, in view of wholesale depredations by the Russians, and completely cleared them from Esthonia.

DISPUTES TO BE SETTLED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the United States and Canada are to meet here on Jan. 15 to discuss long standing fishery disputes between the two countries.

SENATE ADOPTS BORAH RESOLUTION

Review of Rules Provides That All Treaties Be Considered in Open Executive Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today unanimously adopted the Borah resolution introduced on Wednesday, providing that the Committee on Rules be directed to prepare a review of the rules of the upper chamber so as to provide that all treaties shall be considered in the open executive sessions of the Senate.

The resolution is designed to pave the way toward the immediate carrying out of the first step in President Wilson's peace program.

THEATER CLOSING RULE IS MODIFIED

Fuel Administrator Storrow Will Allow Leeway of 15 Minutes and Perhaps More in Cases of the "Legitimate" Houses

Theaters are to be permitted to remain open until 10:15 p. m., if their programs so require, and, when an unusually long show is to be given, until a later time by special permit. This modification of the ruling of James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, which is to go into effect in Massachusetts next Monday, closing among other amusement places all billiard rooms, bowling alleys, saloons, dance halls, etc., was made at the conclusion of a hearing given by Mr. Storrow to theater managers and employees at the State House today.

Motion picture houses will close not later than 10 p. m., as the order originally provided. No special dispensation will be given to them.

The legitimate theater operators agreed to commence their evening performances not later than 7:45 in order that they may complete them by the specified time. They pledged themselves to do their utmost to arrange their programs so as to close by 10:15 o'clock, the general closing time.

Mr. Storrow and David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, listened to arguments of theater proprietors and employees that the regulations should be modified so as not to interfere with their programs, as the original rules would do, in one of the hearing rooms of the suite occupied by the State Committee on Public Safety.

John B. Shoefel, president of the Theater Managers Association of Boston, and other theater men, claimed that to close the theaters at 10 p. m., would force many to close altogether and seriously affect others. Mr. Storrow pointed out the seriousness of the coal situation and told of the numerous factories, including some producing war supplies, that were being forced to close altogether or shorten their hours. It was a question, he said, of supplying either homes, schools, factories and other essentials, or theaters and other non-essentials.

Diversion of Coal

Local Committees Told to Take Shipments for Homes

Directions today are being received by local fuel committees of Massachusetts from James J. Storrow, State Fuel Administrator, to divert shipments of bituminous coal destined for manufacturers, to homes, where the emergency warrants. The letter, a copy of which was sent Thursday to every local committee in the State, says in part:

"If your city is in a manufacturing section, some soft coal is probably coming in by rail quite frequently consigned to manufacturers. We regret very much diverting any of this coal, (Continued on page six, column three)

SUFFRAGE FAVORED IN TWO COUNTRIES

United States House of Representatives Votes for Submission of Amendment—Great Britain for Equal Franchise

It is a notable fact in the history of the woman suffrage movement that on the same day, a resolution submitting the federal woman suffrage amendment to the several states should have been carried in the United States Congress, and an amendment designed to prevent the extension of the franchise to women should have been rejected by the House of Lords in the United Kingdom. In the United States, the question now goes to the Senate, and, in the event of the amendment being carried by that body, it will go to the states. In the United Kingdom, the defeat of the anti-suffrage amendment removes another obstacle to the passage of the Representation of the People Bill, in which the plan for extending the franchise to women is incorporated.

Victory by One Vote

House of Representatives Passes Amendment; 274 to 136

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In one of the most closely fought voting contests of many years, the resolution submitting the federal woman suffrage amendment to the several states was adopted in the House of Representatives on Thursday by a vote of 274 to 136. There were 410 members voting, two-thirds of which number amounts to 273 1-3. Two-thirds of those voting is necessary to carry any constitutional amendment, therefore one more negative vote would have made necessary Speaker Clark's deciding vote. It was known, and the speaker had openly announced, that should his vote be necessary, he would vote in favor of the amendment. Therefore his adoption was certain, even though one more opposing vote had been cast. So narrow was the margin of the vote that a recapitulation was demanded.

The measure was debated for six hours, and at the conclusion of the general debate several amendments were offered. Representative Moores, of Indiana, offered an amendment proposing that the ratification of the amendment be determined by referendum rather than by its submission to the legislatures of the respective states. Every species of argument was introduced by those opposing the adoption of the resolution. The favorite theme used as a basis for opposition to the amendment hinged around state rights and on the Republican side the necessity of standing by the party platform.

Among those who argued for the amendment's adoption were: Representatives Cantrell, Lenroot, Rankin, Raker, Taylor, of Colorado, Blanton, Campbell of Kansas, Representatives Gard, Parker of New Jersey, Greene of Massachusetts, Small, Hardy, Stafford, Heflin and Meeker were among those who argued against the amendment.

Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin of Montana opened the general debate for the adoption of the amendment, followed by Representative Raker of California, chairman of the new House committee on woman suffrage. Practically every member was in his seat and all of the visitors' galleries were massed with hundreds of women from all parts of the country who have been working for years to secure the enfranchisement of women. Closure attention was given the amendment then any measure which has come before the House for a long time.

President Wilson's advice to a committee of suffrage leaders to vote for and urge the adoption of the amendment.

(Continued on page two, column two)

CONGRESS VOTES AID TO FARM LOAN SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aid was given the federal farm loan system today when the House adopted a conference report authorizing the secretary of the treasury to buy \$200,000,000 worth of farm loan bonds in the next two years. The Senate has agreed to the report.

LABOR SCARCITY PLEA PROTESTED

Dorchester Citizens at Hearing on Elevated Service Say Company Can Get Plenty of Men at Employment Bureaux

There is not a scarcity of labor sufficient to warrant the reduction of service as claimed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company in explanation of the curtailment, according to representatives of the Dorchester Board of Trade, who participated this morning in a conference with members of the Public Service Commission and officials of the Elevated. The company, they said, can get men if it will apply to the United States Government or state employment agencies in Boston.

The subject of the conference was the improvement of service to Dorchester and South Boston, but it was extended to the labor situation, when representatives of the Board of Trade said they had made an investigation and were ready to produce some interesting testimony.

Daniel T. O'Connell, chairman of the district committee of the Dorchester Board of Trade, said it was in order for the commission to investigate the employment office of the Boston Elevated to determine if it is telling the truth when it says it cannot get men. He intimated that the company has in mind the employment of women at lower wages.

He said he visited the United States employment office on Thursday, and was told it would be comparatively easy for it to supply the men, but that the company had not called on it for labor. He declared that a representative of the company had been told he could sit at a desk in the office and pick out men as they come in, but advantage had not been taken of the offer. A similar story was told of the situation at the state employment office.

H. B. Potter, assistant to the president of the Elevated, said in reply that the company is sincerely anxious to get men, and if it can get the class of men it wants at these employment offices, it was glad to know it.

Alfred J. Guyon, superintendent of employment of the Elevated, was summoned to the conference. He said the wages paid to motormen and conductors for the first six months is 29 1/2 cents an hour with a guarantee of six and one-third hours work a day, and said he had taken men of draft age who did not seem to be subject to early call. After he had told of expenses the company expects all applicants to pay, Chairman Macleod observed that it evidently depended on the capitalist class for its employees.

For the improvement of service to Dorchester and South Boston, the details of which remain for the commission to decide, opinion favored segregation at the Broadway station of the Cambridge-Dorchester tunnel, of the cars serving the two territories.

It was proposed that the South Boston cars, with the possible exception of the Bay View line, be kept out of the tunnel and that they discharge and receive their passengers on the street level.

By this method as many as 35 cars an hour could be taken out of the tunnel, leaving room to handle more

(Continued on page six, column seven)

BRITISH ATTEMPT AT DEFINITION OF GERMAN WAR AIMS

Mr. A. J. Balfour Tries to Set Forth Enemy Objects in War—Outlines What Would Happen Under German Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Friday)—The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressing a crowded meeting here yesterday varied the method of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith by attempting a definition of Germany's war aims. He began by saying that there was nothing in Messrs. Wilson and Lloyd George's speeches that had not been implicitly stated by others, notably by Mr. Asquith. On the other hand, the nearest approach by the Central Powers to the acceptance of an invitation to define their war aims was the admission that it might be a good thing if arrangements could be made to avoid future wars.

Mr. Balfour suspected the sincerity of this statement, but it perhaps showed an improved tone. Before the Germans had learned what the war really could mean for them, it was a commonplace for the German political philosopher to say that war was a part of God's pre-ordained arrangements on earth, a great instrument of progress, that the triumph of the strong over the weak was a method of true progress and that success in battle was a true measure of merit. That Germany could do even lip service to the cause of peace or international arbitration showed some slight spiritual improvement.

"At this moment," Mr. Balfour, however, went on, "the German youth was being hurried to slaughter, German industry imperiled everywhere, German finances embarrassed and German debts piled up to prevent the wrong done by Germany in 1871 being redeemed, to prevent Belgium being restored to the position her guardian found when she outraged Belgium's boundary, to prevent the great work of Italian unity being carried to completion, to prevent another great wrong done in 1772 by the Kaiser's predecessor, namely, the partition of Poland, being set right."

Further defining the German war aims, Mr. Balfour said they were to restore Arabia and Mesopotamia to Turkey, to put Jerusalem again under Constantinople, to hand over Greece to those who had betrayed her, to prevent the remedying of the sufferings of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, to prevent these national elements of the Central Powers too long oppressed under the German notion of Kultur and Government from having their own lives restored to their own traditions, and to carry out in their own way their contributions to the common civilization of Europe.

As to a league of nations, Mr. Balfour, while recognizing the difficulties in the way, thought it mean and cowardly to shrink from them. But they must first have international relations worthy of the effort which a league of nations would require to be effective.

Mr. Balfour then made a historical survey of that league of nations called the Holy Alliance, which left the name of infamy, he said, for the dynastic selfishness and reactionary folly of which it was severally and collectively guilty. He pointed out, however, that the Napoleonic and revolutionary wars, which had devastated Europe from end to end, were traced by the Holy Alliance to the factor of revolution, to revolutionary armies, and to generals who were the children of revolution.

The statements of the Holy Alliance, therefore, argued plausibly that as revolution had been the cause of all their troubles, they must take care that there should be no revolution and no war. They forgot that there were things for which they had to fight and ought to fight. Liberty, they forgot, nationality, they hated, with the result that the Holy Alliance perished.

It was for this reason that they must first have that arrangement of territory which should not too grossly violate equity and freedom. A German peace would leave all over Europe centers from which morbid effects would flow. It would leave France with Alsace-Lorraine unredeemed, Poland with a maimed and dismembered community, Italy with its great work of unification imperfectly accomplished, the East with large fractions under the alien and most sterilizing and often brutal rule of the Turk, Armenia a helpless sacrifice, Greece surrendered to those who had already betrayed her and nothing done for the Great Slav populations of Eastern Europe.

"That would be a state of things," he said, "in which you would never get a league of nations to work properly. You cannot bring together the great and small powers of the world and say 'Now it is your business to see that the boundaries are not violated, that intrigue in this or that country is not going to spread the conflagration of an international war,' unless beforehand you so arrange matters that the stability of the national system is national stability, based upon morality, justice and freedom, a democratic stability."

"The task of your league of nations," Mr. Balfour said, "would be beyond mankind's capacity if we were to leave Europe as this war found it

DAILY INDEX FOR JANUARY 11, 1918	
Business and Finance.....	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Railway Earnings.....	
Product Prices.....	
Swift & Co.'s Annual Report.....	
The Real Estate Market.....	
News of the Water Front.....	
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	
Weather Report.....	
Editorial.....	Page 18
The New "Benevolence".....	
Reconstruction.....	
Suffrage Carries in the House.....	
Limerick.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
European War.....	
British Attempt to Define German War Aims.....	1
Hospital Ship Torpedoed.....	2
Official War Reports.....	3
Russian Attitude Toward Persians.....	3
Advertising the French War Loan.....	3
Australia and Conscription Discussed by Former Premier.....	5
Admiralty Changes Favor New Views.....	5
Secretary Baker Again Under Fire in Senate Inquiry.....	6
Waste of Grain and Sugar by Brewers.....	6
Women's Work in Scottish Camp.....	11
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 10
A Hand Loom Industry for America.....	
English Period Furniture.....	
General News.....	
Compulsion Used in Red Cross Drive.....	1
War Purpose in United States Is Gaining in Power.....	1
Conference on Elevated Street Car Service.....	1
The Situation in Ireland.....	3
War-Time Social Training Planned.....	3
Hamburg-American Line Officials Convicted.....	4
Harvard President's Report.....	4
Vermont Minister Denies Guilt of Sedition.....	4
Owners of Revere House in Boston in Court Proceedings on Conduct of the Hotel.....	4
Camp Devens Will Have Straight Army Rations One Day in Seven.....	4
Reconsideration of Boston Council's Vote to Borrow \$17,500 for Sheriff's House Proposed.....	4
Administration Railroad Bill Before Interstate Commerce Committee.....	5
Electric Railways in Switzerland.....	7
Boston's Mayor-Elect Discusses Municipal Problems.....	9
Effort at Renewal of Sabotage Broken Up.....	9
Illustrations.....	
Map of American Suffrage States.....	1
French Loan Poster.....	1
Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss.....	3
Chippendale Furniture.....	10
A Canal in Amsterdam.....	10
Canal Over the River, Liverdon.....	16
Le Qual Vert, Bruges.....	16
New Welland Canal, Ontario.....	16
Shameen Canal, Canton.....	16
Seville and the Cathedral.....	17
Money.....	
Suffrage Wins in National House by Vote of 274 to 136.....	1
New Medical Bill for Rhode Island.....	5
La Follette Losing Prestige in Wisconsin.....	9
Special Articles.....	
Reformation of Sing Sing Prison.....	7
By Other Editors.....	11
Notes on the News.....	11
People in the News.....	11
The Canal Comes Into Its Own Again.....	16
Sporting.....	Page 8
Cornell Starts Basketball.....	
Harvard Wrestling Outlook.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 17
Correct View of Man.....	
Grieg and "Peer Gynt".....	

and a German peace would not only leave it, but would leave it poorer with every passion embittered, with wrong more or less triumphant, with no guarantee against a repetition of war except mere weariness and horror of the ill the war has wrought. Surely it ought not to be beyond civilization to find some more solid foundation for the future felicity of mankind than a mere recollection of the horrors and abominations which the war brings with it.

"Cannot we rise higher? Cannot we forget the realpolitik of Germany, the brutal system in which power is all that counts and ought to count?"

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said, the cause he pleaded was worth every effort. The calamities of the war are great, requiring no knowledge or imagination to picture them. But, however you sum up, however you estimate them all the war's horrors are not equal for a moment to the evils which would come to us, our children, our grandchildren, our great-grandchildren, if this war were to end in a German peace.

Mr. Churchill and War

Expresses Britain's Confidence in the Final Result

LONDON, England (Friday).—"We have arrived at a great crisis in the war, only to be satisfactorily solved by the vehement effective action of the United States," declared Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions today, at the American Luncheon Club.

Mr. Churchill graphically pictured the peril resulting from unceasing German reinforcements brought up to the western front from Russia, and then added: "America! Come and aid us with all your might and speed; for this is the time for action on the largest scale ever planned."

All are now agreed, Mr. Churchill declared, that the war aims of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson must be enforced. "Even the most pacific are agreed," he said, "that without these right will be wasted and wrong will triumph. Probably the worst Armageddon is yet to be encountered, but we do not lack confidence in the final result."

"We are sure to win the whole of President Wilson's program, if we utilize our resources fully."

Italy and the Allied War Aims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday).—Discussing the allied war aims, as enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George, the Giornale d'Italia says that a mere reunion with Italy of the present Italian subjects of the Hapsburg Empire is an unsatisfactory and insufficient fulfillment of Italian aspirations in accordance with the war aims concisely stated by Baron Sonnino, accepted by Italy's allies and confirmed at the London August conference. These aims include the accomplishment of new conditions regarding the Italian land frontier and Adriatic position, which are alone able to give Italy a safe and independent existence.

Italy has no imperialist aims, the Giornale continues, nor does Italy wish to dispute with other nations bordering the Adriatic necessary breathing space and freedom of the sea, but wishes for a reconciliation of such freedom with the Italian demands, which will duly guarantee Italian safety. "If no one profits in the Eastern Mediterranean, Italy demands nothing, but if anyone profits, so must Italy."

The Messagero says Mr. Lloyd George, in an endeavor to approximate the enemy standpoint, forgot the French promise to the Czech-Slovaks at the very moment when the Bohemians are organizing an army for the Entente. Regarding the Adriatic, the Messagero considers that the Italian request for strategic defensive points on the Adriatic opposite shore cannot be considered as imperialism.

German Press Conclusions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Most German and Austrian papers characterize President Wilson's speech as a mere echo of Mr. Lloyd George's and declare his peace terms could only be imposed on the Central Empires.

Further German Comments

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German newspapers continue to comment on President Wilson's outline of war aims.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger vigorously warns against the message, declaring in it the President has used "all his demagogic artifices."

The Socialist organ, Vorwärts, holds the Germans will question Mr. Wilson's sincerity as to Russia in view of recollections of the President's last peace statement.

The Cologne Gazette denounces the address as a "palpable trap."

AUSTRIA DISSOLVES ZIONIST SOCIETIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Vienna report to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau states that the Austrian authorities have dissolved various Zionist societies in Lemberg, evoking much feeling in Jewish circles, and observes that the measure throws a curious light on Count Czernin's declaration of sympathy with Zionism.

The bureau also learns that the Hungarian and Turkish governments are indignant with a telegram in French handed in in Budapest for transmission to England, via Switzerland, congratulating the King of England on the capture of Jerusalem in the name of a Zionist meeting. The police have hitherto failed to trace the unknown sender.

SUFFRAGE FAVORED IN TWO COUNTRIES

(Continued from page one)

ment, anxiety of southern Democrats over committee chairmanships now held in a majority of instances by the southern delegations, the apprehension of all Democrats that the Republicans will come into control of the House, the desire of Republicans to win enough suffrage votes to the Republican side to insure Republican control at the next election, the valiant work which has been performed by the women of the country during the war, the alignment of the Empire State with the suffrage states—these are some of the factors which contributed to the passage of the suffrage resolution.

The paramount reason for Thursday's victory, however, is attributed to President Wilson, who withheld his final word until the moment calculated to bring the most fruitful results to a cause which he told members of the House who visited him on Wednesday is "just and right."

THE RESOLUTION

The resolution, as adopted, follows: "Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women."

"Resolved: By the Senate and House, etc., two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article.—Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

"Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Of the total House membership of 435, 414 members voted. Their line-up follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION

Democrats—Alexander, Ayres, Barkley, Barnhardt, Beakes, Besslin, Blanton, Booher, Borland, Brodbeck, Brumbaugh, Byrns of Tennessee; Caldwell, Campbell of Pennsylvania; Cantrell, Caraway, Carew, Carter of Oklahoma; Church, Connally of Texas; Connelly of Kansas; Cox, Cressler, Dale, Decker, Denton, Dickinson, Dill, Dixon, Doelling, Doolittle, Drake, Egan, Evans, Farley, Fields, Fisher, Flynn, Foster, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gandy, Garrett of Texas; Goodwin of Arkansas; Gregg, Hamill, Hamlin, Hastings, Hayden, Helvering, Hensley, Hilliard, Igoe, Jacobway, Johnson of Kentucky; Jones of Texas; Keating, Kelly of Pennsylvania; Keiser, Lea of California; Linthicum, Littlepage, Lobeck, Lunn, McAdams, McClintock, McKeown, Maher, Mays, Neely, Oldfield, Oliver of New York; O'Shaughnessy, Phelan, Rainey, Raker, Romjue, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Sabbath, Scully, Sears, Shackelford, Shalenger, Sherwood, Shouse, Sims, Charles B. Smith, Thomas F. Smith, Stephens of Nebraska; Sterling of Pennsylvania; Sullivan, Summers, Taylor of Arkansas; Taylor of Colorado; Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Vandyske, Walton, Weaver, Welling, Wingo. Total Democrats, 104.

Republicans—Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Bacharach, Bland of Indiana; Bowers, Britten, Browne, Burroughs, Butler, Campbell of Kansas; Cannon, Carter of Massachusetts; Chandler of New York; Chandler of Oklahoma; Clark of Pennsylvania; Claason, Cooper of Ohio; Cooper of Wisconsin; Copeley, Costello, Cramton, Currie of Michigan; Dale of Vermont; Darrow, Davidson, Davis, Dempsey, Denison, Dillon, Dowell, Dyer, Edmonds, Elliott, Ellsworth, Elston, Emerson, Esch, Benjamin L. Fairchild, Fairfield, Farr, Fess, Fordney, Foss, Francis, Frear, Freeman, French, Fuller of Illinois; Glynn, Good, Goodall, Graham of Illinois; Green of Iowa; Griest, Hadley, Hamilton of Michigan; Hamilton of New York; Haskell, Haughey, Hawley, Hayes, Hersey, Hicks, Hollingsworth, Houser, Hutcheson, James, Johnson of Washington; Juul, Kahn, Kelley of Michigan; Kennedy of Iowa; Kennedy of Rhode Island; Kless of Pennsylvania; King, Kincaid, Knutson, Krause of Indiana; Lafollette, Langley, Lehlbach, Lenroot, Little, Lund of Minnesota; McArthur, McCormick, McCulloch, McFadden, McKenzie, McKinley, McLaughlin of Michigan; Madden, Magee, Mann, Mapes, Mason, Merritt, Miller of Minnesota; Mondell, Moores of Indiana; Morgan, Mott, Nelson, Nichols of Michigan; Nolan, Norton, Osborne, Parker of New York; Peters, Platt, Porter, Powers, Pratt, Purnell, Ramseyer, Rankin, Reavis, Robbins, Roberts, Rodenberg, Rogers, Robins, Rose, Rowland, Sanders of Indiana; Sanford, Scott of Iowa; Scott of Michigan; Scott of Pennsylvania; Sells, Siegel, Slinnott, Slemp, Sloan, Smith of Idaho; Smith of Michigan; Snell, Snyder, Steenerson, Sterling of Illinois; Stiness, Strong, Sweet, Swift, Temple, Templeton, Timberlake, Townner, Treadway, Vane, Vestal, Volstead, Waidow, Ward, Wason, Wheeler, White of Maine; Williams, Wilson of Illinois; Wood of Indiana; Woods of Iowa; Woodyard, Young of North Dakota, and Zihlman. Total Republicans, 165.

Miscellaneous—Baer, Fuller of Massachusetts, London (Socialist), Randall (Prohibitionist) and Schall (Progressive). Total miscellaneous for, 5. Total for, 274.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION

Democrats—Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Bankhead, Bell, Black, Blackmon, Brad, Buchanan, Burnett, Byrnes of South Carolina; Candler, Carlin, Clark of Florida, Claypool, Coady, Cliver, Crisp, Dent, Dewalt, Dies, Donlick, Doremus, Doughton, Dupre, Eagle, Estepinal, Flood, Gard, Garner of Texas, Garrett of Tennessee, Glass, Godwin of North Carolina, Gordon, Gray of Alabama, Hardy, Harrison of Mississippi, Harrison of Virginia, Hefflin, Helm, Houston, Howard, Hud-

dleston, Hull of Tennessee, Humphreys, Jones of Virginia, Kehoe, Key, Kinchloe, Kitchin, Larson, Lazarus, Lee of Georgia, Leshner, Lever, Loneragan, McLemore, Mansfield, Montague, Moon, Nicholls, Oliver of Alabama, Olney, Overmyer, Overstreet, Park, Polk, Pou, Prince, Quinn, Ragsdale, Rayburn, Rorison, Robinson Rouse of Kentucky, Sanders of Louisiana, Sanders of Virginia, Sherley, Sisson, Slayden, Small, Snook, Steagall, Stedman, Steele, Stephens of Mississippi, Stevens, Tague, Talbott, Venable, Viason, Walker, Watkins, Watson of Virginia, Webb, Welty, Whaley, White of Ohio, Wilson of Louisiana, Wilson of Texas, Wise, Young of Texas. Total Democrats, 102.

Republicans—Browning, Crago, Dalling, Focht, Garland, Gillett, Gould, Gray of New Jersey; Greene of Massachusetts, Greene of Vermont, Heaton, Hull of Iowa; Kearns, Kreider, Longworth, Lufkin, McLaughlin of Pennsylvania; Meeker, Moore of Pennsylvania; Morin, Mudd, Paige, Parker of New Jersey; Ramsey, Sanders of New York; Stafford, Switzer, Tilton, Tinkham, Volght of Wisconsin; Walsh, Watson of Pennsylvania; Winslow of Massachusetts. Total, 33.

Miscellaneous against—Martin, La. (Progressive). Total, 1.

Total against, 136.

PAIRED AND ABSENT

Paired—Reed and George W. Fairchild (for), and Lund (against); Ireland and Laguardia (for), and Padgett (against); Curry of California and Miller of Washington (for), and Holland (against); Johnson, South Dakota (for), and Cooper of West Virginia (against).

Absent or not voting—Capstick, Cary, Drukker, Graham of Pennsylvania; Heintz and Hood.

Wins Also in Britain

Amendment to Exclude Women Rejected by House of Lords

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—By 134 votes to 71, the House of Lords yesterday rejected Lord Loreburn's amendment designed to exclude women from the new franchise. This fight is over in this country, so far as the direct issue of woman suffrage is concerned, and if the Representation of the People Bill successfully passes through its remaining stages, woman suffrage, after half a century of agitation, will be an accomplished fact.

On Wednesday, although Lord Loreburn, Buckmaster, Haldane, three former Lord Chancellors, Lords Balfour, Curzon, and other distinguished statesmen spoke in rapid succession, there was no single argument used, which has not been won perfectly threadbare, during the past few years. Yesterday, the same thing happened, though the debate was more animated. Speeches touched a very high level, especially, perhaps, that of Lord Selborne, in favor of woman suffrage. Nevertheless, there was really nothing more to be said, either for or against.

Peers were present in exceptionally large numbers, and seats reserved for the public contained a larger proportion of women than men. Lord Finlay, the Lord Chancellor, who resigned the debate, gave his personal opinion, which was strongly hostile to woman suffrage. The great mass of the population, he held, was utterly tired of the whole subject, and he was specially alarmed at the prospect of the enfranchisement of 6,000,000 women for the general election during the war. This would contain a mass of women without political experience, upon whom the pacifists might work.

Lord Selborne warned the peers that his opposition, if they pressed it, would, at the climax of war, split the nation from top to bottom. There had not been the faintest indication of protest from the country. Throughout his political experience, he had known no measure stamped with such unanimous national approval. The enfranchisement of women would bring strength and fresh power to the country and the Empire. The inclusion of married women would be an immense assurance against dangers inseparable from any extension of the franchise. Finally, he indignantly repudiated the Lord Chancellor's allegation that the women enfranchised would be pacifists.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Lytton supported the women's claim, the latter asking how long women were to find themselves cursed with lunatics and children. Lord Curzon closed the debate with a remarkable speech which shows the difficulties of ministers in the National Government in time of war. His speech divided naturally into two parts, the first being a most slashing attack on woman suffrage and the second being a vigorous warning to the Lords on no account to reject woman suffrage.

He remained unconvinced that it was either desirable or wise to add 6,000,000 female voters to the electorate. The proposed change was vast, incalculable and almost catastrophic, without precedent in history and without justification in experience. Women did not have a steady influence upon the fortunes of the State. Everywhere, the female parliamentary vote gave an immense stimulus to Socialism, which always caused him considerable alarm. The influence they would throw into the distribution of power in the State would not be Conservative but Socialist. Nevertheless, he went on to say that the rejection of the clause would be a challenge to the House of Commons which the latter would take up, and in the resulting struggle the House of Lords would be unlikely to prevail.

The House of Commons and the majority of his own party were mistaken, and both would rue the day, but he was unable to vote for the amendment.

The vote resulted as stated. The majority included Lords Milner and Morley, two archbishops and 12 bishops, while the minority included the Lord Chancellor, Lords Lans-

downe, Loreburn, Halsbury, Chaplain and the Dukes of Argyll and Newcastle.

Cheers by Victors

Dramatic Moment in Suffrage Vote in the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives and newspaper men who have been in close touch with congressional affairs for a period covering a number of years declared after the epochal day for suffrage had culminated in the adoption of the amendment resolution that such a day had not been seen in the House of Representatives for a number of years.

In the first place, the issue under consideration was one of the first importance: a proposition indorsed by nearly all the civilized nations of the world, a system already in force in many states in the union, one which the President had asked favorable action upon and which has been before the country more and more prominently each year since the vote in 1915. Many factors contributed to making the occasion a momentous one. The moment of the announcement of the vote was dramatic. Women in the galleries, members on the floor of the House, Senators in the doorways, all stood on tiptoe, when loud rejoicing over the recapitulation of the vote had given away to silence, awaiting Speaker Clark's words, potential in that they would soon sound the fate of woman suffrage in this country for perhaps 10 years more. When the result was made known, when the assembled hundreds realized for a certainty that victory had been won—at least a partial victory in the House (considered by suffrage leaders as the stumbling block of suffrage) a great cheer went up. Hundreds of women gathered on the Capitol steps—shortly afterward and staged a demonstration in which song and cheers were mingled.

The fight for suffrage has been going on for 70 years. Plans for carrying the campaign into the several states to secure the amendment's ratification are already being carefully laid by suffrage leaders in the hypothesis that the Senate will soon follow the House action of Thursday. The hope is expressed that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the states within two years.

As the amendment was adopted by the House, no stipulation is made as to limiting the time for ratification. The original suffrage resolution, which was under the jurisdiction of the House Judiciary Committee, contained a seven-year clause. Chairman Raker, of the Suffrage Committee, secured the substitution of a new resolution embodying the same idea as the old one, but containing no specifications as to time. Therefore, if the Legislature of some one State were to vote adversely to ratification in one year, it could be brought up again the following year.

Twelve states at present have fully enfranchised women. These are: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Kansas and New York. The following states have partially enfranchised women: Illinois, North Dakota, Arkansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Rhode Island.

The following 10 states have recently passed suffrage resolutions referring the question to the state voters: Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin and West Virginia.

The main opposition to the ratification of the amendment is expected from the southern states. However, suffrage leaders realize that a sentiment favorable to suffrage is rapidly growing throughout the South. States in the South already thought to be friendly to the cause of suffrage are: Florida, West Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

The majority of a single vote in a State will be sufficient to ratify, provided, of course, that three-fourths of the states take such action.

Looking upon Thursday's suffrage victory with a view to ascertaining to whom or to what influences can be attributed the success of the amendment, suffrage leaders consider the adoption of the amendment due in part to the following causes:

First, the action of the President, Speaker Clark and four Cabinet members in announcing their approval of the amendment; second, the work of Republican leaders, and particularly the timely arrival on the floor of Minority Leader Mann, whose one vote saved the amendment; and, third, the work of women all over the country, and particularly the work women have performed during the war, assuming their responsibilities equally with the men.

Leaders Confident

Indorsement of Suffrage Resolution by Senate Expected

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suffrage leaders were jubilant at the result of the vote in the House and expressed confidence of victory in the Senate.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"It is an incomparable victory, which tremendously gratifies though it does not surprise us. We have felt all along that the House could be relied on to vindicate itself as a forward-looking exponent of democratic progress, which America has the right to expect its great law-making body to be. Not for a minute did we concede that the American Congress would lag behind the parliaments of Europe in the making of democratic history. We turn now to the Senate with complete confidence that our measure will be passed by that body within a very short time. From the Senate we shall start upon our campaign of ratifications, hoping that

every State in the Union will ratify and knowing that 36 will, New York among them. We expect that most of the 1918 legislatures—there are only a few in session this year—will dispose of the measure favorably at an early date. The legislatures of 41 states convene next year."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the association, said: "When the name of Lincoln is mentioned today one's first thought is that he was the emancipator of the slaves. In future generations when the name of Wilson is mentioned the thought of the world will be that the women of the United States were enfranchised during his administration and largely through his assistance. People forget wars and the incidents of war, but they never forget a great forward step in human freedom."

Miss Alice Paul, the leader of the Woman's Party, made this statement: "We rejoice—and for the moment that is all we do. We shall begin at once to press for the immediate passage of the amendment through the Senate. Four years ago we lacked only 11 votes in the Senate. Our strength meanwhile has grown enormously, and victory should be easy. It is not now a question of victory or defeat, but of how quickly we can secure the submission of the amendment to the States and begin our campaign for ratification. With the official support of every political party, we believe that ratification will not require more than two years."

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, issued this statement: "We thank the men who stood by the principle of local self-government against the policy of surrender to suffrage threats, and we are proud that there are still some American men who vote according to their convictions and not according to command. We consider the result very close in view of the pressure brought to bear on the members. Our hope now is that the Senate will stand firm in defense of our American traditions of true democracy."

Contest Now in Senate

Suffrage Leaders Confident It Will Follow Course of House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admitting the probability of a hotly contested struggle in the United States Senate, but predicting that that body will adopt the suffrage resolution by a close but winning vote, suffrage leaders, jubilant over the victory scored in the house on Thursday, when the federal amendment was adopted by a vote of 274 to 136, are now transferring their attention to the Senate and making plans for the second important step necessary to putting the amendment before the several states for ratification.

So certain are suffrage leaders on both sides of the Capitol and among leaders of the National American Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party that the Senate will follow the course of the House that plans for carrying the campaign of ratification into the states are already being laid.

The effect of President Wilson's part in the House victory is keenly felt, and it is believed that this factor will contribute more than anything else to the adoption of the resolution by the Senate.

Federal suffrage was voted upon in Senate on March 14, 1914, and was beaten by a vote of 35 to 34, with 28 senators not voting.

PRESIDENT FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING

Is Reported to Have Said He Will Urge Action by Congress if Measure Is Again Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—P. B. Noyes, director of the conservation division of the Fuel Administration, in a letter to Chairman Michael G. Heintz of the Chamber of Commerce daylight saving committee, gives indication that the Federal Fuel Administration is seriously considering the possibility of putting the daylight saving plan into operation as one of the most effective means of saving fuel. According to Mr. Noyes, President Wilson has informed Dr. Garfield that if the Daylight Saving Bill is presented to Congress again he will recommend its passage. This bill was presented to Congress at its session early last year, but was not passed by the House.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce indorses the daylight saving plan from a national standpoint, but does not believe its local application would be practical. Dr. Garfield's action in commending the plan was in answer to a letter written to him by Mr. Heintz, commenting on the two lightless nights each week. Mr. Heintz said he believed the daylight plan would save a thousand times more fuel than the "lightless" night system.

"If your department has power enough under the war measures to compel lightless nights, I see no reason why you should not order the zones moved eastward one hour without waiting for any action of Congress," wrote Mr. Heintz.

COLLEGE YEAR IS SHORTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—As the result of action by the board of trustees of New Hampshire College, President Hesel announces that commencement this year will be held Wednesday, May 1, instead of Wednesday, June 12, as planned. This shortening of the college year by more than a month is due to a feeling that the students should be released at the earliest possible moment to relieve the shortage of labor. They are needed in farms,

shipbuilding, and many other industries for war emergency work. The revised calendar makes the mid-year examination for the first semester close Saturday, Feb. 2. The senior examinations for the second semester close Saturday, April 27.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

The Meuse and prisoners taken by French raids in the Argonne was all today's official statement reported.

Enemy Attacks Fail

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Enemy attempts to penetrate our lines on Thursday morning after artillery activity southeast of Ypres broke down said today's German official statement.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German official report issued on Thursday reads as follows:

Western theater: Southwest of Ypres there was a lively artillery duel in the afternoon. West of Zandvoorde a strong British reconnoitering attack launched during the night broke down. There was very little fighting on the remainder of the front.

In December the enemy losses in aircraft on the German front amounted to 9 captive balloons and 119 aeroplanes, of which 47 dropped behind our lines; the rest were observed to fall behind the enemy's positions. We have lost in battle 82 aeroplanes and two captive balloons.

Eastern theater and the Macedonian and Italian fronts unchanged.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The British War Office on Thursday made public the following statement:

Early on Wednesday morning we successfully raided, at three different points, the enemy trenches southeast of Ypres, inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners and two machine guns.

The hostile artillery was active during the day south of Bullecourt, west of Lens and east of Ypres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday).—The French War Office on Thursday issued the following report:

The artillery fighting was active in the region of Vauxaillon. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The Italian War Office issued the following statement on Thursday:

The artillery struggle generally was not intense, but became more violent at intervals east of the Breno. Our reconnaissance parties captured prisoners west of Cao di Sotto, and provoked a long reactionary fire by the enemy troops. At Grave di Papadopoli hostile working and armed parties were dispersed.

Hostile trench mortars in the neighborhood of St. Dona were silenced by our batteries.

90,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT NEEDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has announced here that 90,000,000 bushels of wheat must be saved by the people of the United States for the Allies.

At the same time it appealed to the American people to commence conserving to insure that the United States live up to her promised shipment abroad. Immediate restriction of wheat consumption in every man's household was asked.

Hotels, cafés and public eating places will soon be placed on a mandatory saving basis, it is understood, through weekly wheatless days and a prohibition of waste.

IRISH CONVENTION ADJOURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—Sir Horace Plunkett presided at the thirtieth meeting of the Irish Convention, yesterday, when the best method of completing land purchase in Ireland was again considered. The convention adjourned until next Tuesday.

SALOON KEEPERS WARNED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Saloon keepers who are defying county food administrators by insisting on serving lunch may find themselves answering charges in the Federal Court.

GERMAN SPURLOS VERSENKT POLICY

U-Boat Opens Fire on British Unarmed Drifter—Acts Brutally Toward the Crew

LONDON, England (Friday).—Instances of the Spurious Versenkt policy of Germany have been so frequent of late that a constant recital of incidents becomes almost wearisome, but the following incident which The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau has received from the best authority is typical of many.

On Wednesday last, in the North Sea, in the interval between snowstorms, a small British fishing unladen drifted found itself within half a mile of a German submarine, which immediately opened fire and capsized the fishing boat. The snowstorm then returned, blotting out all vision, but lifting again a few minutes later, a submarine hove in sight a few yards from the upturned drifter, to the keel of which the surviving crew were hanging.

The submarine crew took a look at the survivors and then made off, leaving the victims to their fate. One member of the crew was killed and one was badly injured, the remainder being rescued after a period of much discomfort and suffering from the cold, the weather at the time being of the utmost severity.

Torpedoed Hospital Ship

Survivors Declare Vessel Was Sunk Without Warning

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The survivors' stories of the hospital ship Rewa, torpedoed on the night of Jan. 4, indicated that the vessel was four days late on arrival in certain waters, owing to weather conditions. She was fully lighted, in accordance with regulations, and her speed was, some say, about four knots. Prior to the explosion a suspicious light was observed on the surface of the sea, and the vessel's course is said to have been altered.

The torpedo struck amidships, one report stating that the Red Cross mark was holed. There was no panic, but some confusion arose on the lower decks as the explosion extinguished most of the lights. The conduct of the captain and officers was exemplary, and the debarkation of the wounded, of which there were 30 cot cases and 257 other cases, was admirably carried out.

So expeditiously was the vessel abandoned that many were forced to leave with very insufficient clothing, and there were numerous instances of quiet heroism and self-denial. Fortunately, just prior to the explosion, wireless messages for assistance had been sent off, and patrol and other vessels were soon on the spot, the ships being able to transfer the passengers, between one and two hours after leaving the Rewa. Meanwhile, every arrangement had been made on shore for the reception of the survivors, so that the work of allocating wounded and others to various hospitals and homes was expeditiously effected. The Rewa is the sixth hospital ship to be torpedoed without warning during the last 10 months. She belonged to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and was commanded by Capt. J. E. Drake, who is entirely responsible for the successful measures taken to rescue his crew and passengers. The crew consisted of 51 British and 160 natives.

ADVERTISING THE FRENCH WAR LOAN

American and British Methods Followed With Good Results—Appeal Made Through New National Picture Posters

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Something new in advertising is shown to the people of France in connection with the efforts made to popularize the new loan. Formerly it seemed to be considered almost enough to announce a loan with some great speeches in Parliament and then to lay it before the public in a more or less formal manner, and with a good commendation. In the fourth year of the war, when efforts are tightened in every direction, this is not considered sufficient, and France has been deeply impressed with the advertising methods, first of England and, much more lately, of the United States. For some time past articles have appeared in all the newspapers describing the various methods that have been employed in America for making the call to the people for their assistance in various forms, and in some cases reproductions of posters have been given.

Upon the occasion of the new loan, which at the time of writing is undergoing—and it seems with much success—the process of notation, it was determined to follow the American and British examples, and, if possible, to improve upon them. The thing has been done very well and impressively. Not only the artists, but other classes of the specialized and expert communities have been drawn upon for their willing assistance. Anybody who can do anything to promote the success of this extremely important financial operation has been asked for his or her assistance, and the results have been wonderful.

Very notable is the effort of M. Edmond Rostand, who is now being acclaimed more than ever as the national poet of France. The proposal was delicately made to him from the most influential quarters that, if his genius and inclination would permit him to write a line or two of appeal to his countrymen in this crisis, the assistance would be gratefully accepted. M. Rostand responded with alacrity, and he composed a few verses which have been described as the cry of troubled and impassioned France appealing to her children to give their gold, silver and copper. Thus:

"Quand vient l'heure de la fourniture, Donner tout ce qu'on peut, c'est peu, C'est en prendre a son aise: Il faut donner plus qu'on ne peut."

There is this:

"Quelque tard, compte, hésite, C'est d'une bouche parasite Qu'il respire le vent natal!"

And:

"Quel! Ne pas jeter a la flamme Ce qu'on a de plus précieux, Quand d'autres ont donné leur Ame Et la prunelle de leur yeux!"

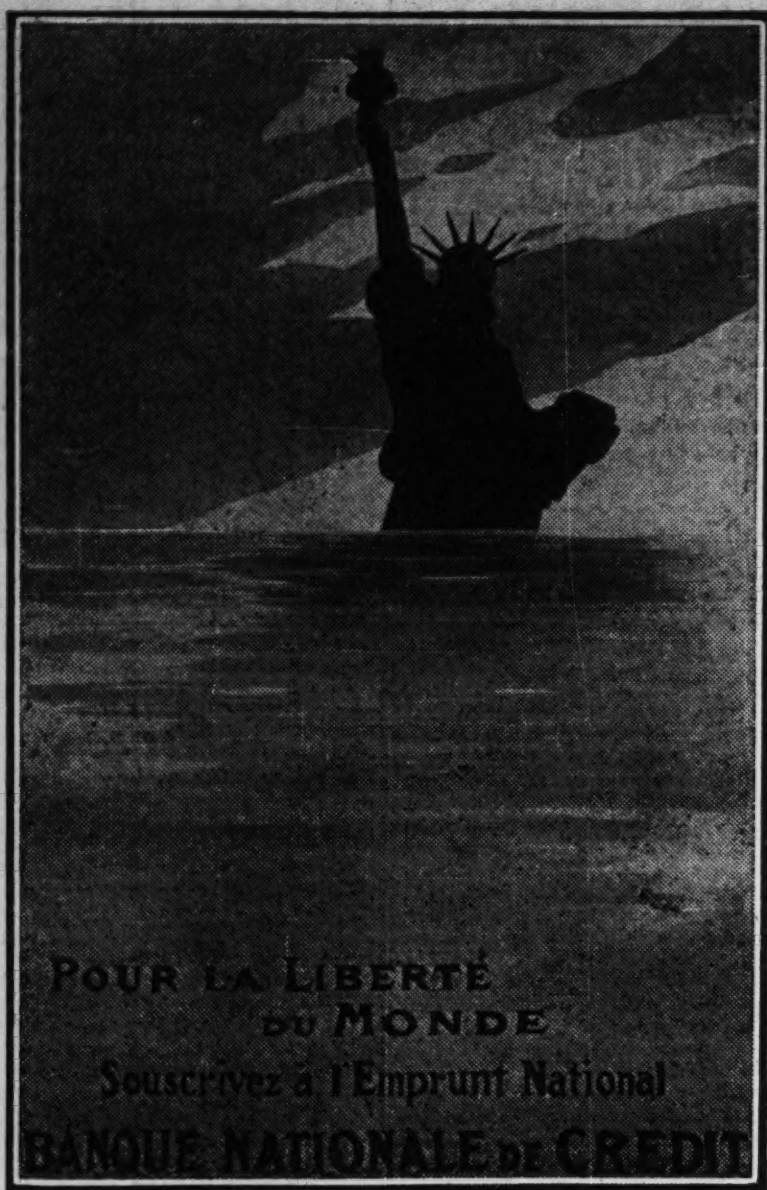
M. Rostand read this war loan poem, the verses of the "emprunt," at the Université des Annales, recently, in the course of a general reading of some of his compositions, and was warmly applauded. Subsequently he read the poem at the Théâtre-Français.

This is unique and interesting, but the average Parisian and the wanderer about the capital is necessarily more impressed by the new national picture posters, the grand "affiches" that have made their appearance upon the walls and arrest the attention continually as they dominate the boardings. Perhaps it might be expected of France and Paris that when their genius and taste are dedicated to this enterprise they would produce something of striking merit. Such an expectation is not disappointed. The appeal was made to all the most popular artists working for the newspapers, magazines and other publications well known to the public, and they would do something for the good cause; and they have universally responded. In a number of cases they have struck out in a way that is highly original, so far as their own work is concerned, and this has naturally led to special interest and value—particularly advertising value, being attached to their work.

There could not be a better example than that afforded by the enormously popular and successful artist, Sem, whose studies of Parisian life and character, freely invested with satire, have long since established his leading position. Sem's big picture placard is one of the most arresting of all; it gives no picture of Paris or of Parisians, and presents no delicate irony upon ways of life. It is simple, beautiful, and enormously impressive. It is a drawing of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, issuing its beams of light for the illumination of the world. That is all. There is a strong and effective coloring, with tints of gold and violet for the sky and the water, but it is the calm simplicity and the boldness that make the effectiveness of this advertisement, one of the most impressive seen on the walls of Paris.

Then there is the fine drawing executed by Abel Faivre of a poll planting the flag of liberty on the terrestrial globe. It is a picture that stirs enthusiasm. Others who have contributed striking posters are Auguste Leroux and Georges Redon, the former of whom presents a picture of the poll home on leave, M. Chavannes, and Lieut. Jean Drot of the 226th. Georges Clairin gives a fine Arabian figure, the original of which was exhibited at one of the salons. M. Jonas depicts a beautiful scene in Algiers with the natives doing their financial duty in the war, and the painter Willette contributes an allegorical meditation entitled "Poursuite" designed for the Compagnie des Notaires.

Mention certainly also must be made



French war loan appeal

A picture poster from a design by Sem

of the splendid picture, old France and new, designed for the Société des Banques de Province, which shows the old France with its grandeur and its aristocracy raising itself to smile at the effort of the new France in sight of victory. In this exhibition, which is declared to be more national, more inspiring and more necessary than any that has been presented in France, there is one very remarkable feature, and that is the large proportion of these war-loan advertising pictures that include the child. It is truly said that l'enfant is the dominating sentiment in nearly all of them. Everywhere is the idea presented, "We are going through this war that future generations may know nothing of such horrors. Give to the treasury of the National Defense, that the sufferings of the fathers may be shortened and they may be the more speedily returned to the caresses of their children." This thought is everywhere, and the artists have shown their keen intuition and susceptibility in recognizing it so unanimously and spontaneously.

M. ALBERT THOMAS SPEAKS TO SOCIALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The first occasion on which M. Albert Thomas, Socialist leader and former Minister of Munitions, made a speech to his people since the new Clemenceau Government came into power was on a recent evening when he repaired to the eleventh arrondissement to take part in the celebration of Socialist solidarity organized in that quarter. For this festival there was much enthusiasm, and the large hall that had been taken for the occasion was hardly sufficient to contain the citizens and citoyennes who flocked to the proceedings.

The Deputy Lauche presided and made an opening speech, and then M. Thomas addressed the gathering, speaking in a tone of great confidence, especially when he referred to the Socialist warnings about the way in which things had been working out in Russia. He congratulated the Socialists of the arrondissement on the success of their efforts toward solidarity. "Let us think always," said he, "of those who are at the front, and let the remembrance of them continually raise our spirits. It is by our labors for the benefit of the wives, widows and children that we show our union of heart with the combatants. If any reproach could be laid against us it is that of not having maintained the working man's conscience at a very high level."

In reference to the current scandals, he said that the campaign of the reactionaries recalled Boulangerism and the nationalism of the Dreyfus affair. This campaign was a result of the state in which public opinion found itself, being controlled by the press without any counterpoise. Speaking of Russia, M. Thomas said that the revolution was a vast event, but it had been necessary to understand that it had been made both against the Tsar and against the war. "On my return from Russia," he said, "I made the Government understand the real situation. The Government did not see fit to follow the policy that the Socialists then proposed. The results are apparent, and when tomorrow the responsibilities are fixed I shall be able to raise my head, and it will be seen that I foresaw where the interests of the country lay. Let us wait," he said, "for a new military or diplomatic offensive by Germany, and let it be that when that takes place there will be a great party, clear-minded and ready to fight for the just and durable peace that has always been the ideal of the International."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS ON NATIONS LEAGUE

Latest News Shows the Question to Be Under Discussion in Several Countries—M. Thomas' Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following paragraphs by a contributor mention various European developments in connection with the idea of a league of nations:

AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

A further question which will demand, after the war, immediate and positive action from a league of nations is tropical Africa. International agreement must take the place of international rivalry throughout that area. The matter was recently discussed at a meeting of experts held by the Aborigines Society. The sense of the meeting was against direct international administration, owing to its well-known practical difficulties, but in favor of the control of national administrations by international agreements, to safeguard the rights of natives, and to secure equal commercial opportunity for all nations. It was further urged, that to make these effective, there must be an international court before which breaches of the agreements could be brought by the parties aggrieved. Here at once is opportunity and need to inaugurate the league of nations with a piece of positive cooperation. It is in connection with a policy like this that the problem of the German colonies should be handled after the war.

FRENCH LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY

For various reasons very little is heard, in this country, of French activities in support of a league of nations. We know, however, that not only the Socialists, but the Radicals have adopted it as the basis of the peace settlement. And we know a society has been formed, "La Ligue pour une Société des Nations," which publishes a bi-monthly review entitled "La Société des Nations." The number for Nov. 1 contains in the traditional French spirit a complete "declaration of the rights of nations."

M. THOMAS AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

M. Albert Thomas, the leader of the French Socialists and an ardent supporter of the war, has been pushing in France the idea of a league of nations as actively as Mr. Asquith is pushing it in England. M. Thomas emphasizes two points. First, that the war aims of France being based upon justice, not upon expediency or power, must not be extended with military success. Whatever victory France might be able to gain, her demands must still be limited to "her right to Alsace-Lorraine," and she must respect the rights of the German nation. Secondly, "the most important war aim is the establishment of a society of nations." Thus in France both the chambers and public opinion are concerning themselves more and more actively with this way to a durable peace.

SWITZERLAND AND THE LEAGUE

In Switzerland there was held in October a congress of the "Société Suisse de la Paix" which declared that: "A durable peace ought to be established respect for treaties, the liberty of nations to dispose freely of themselves, the necessity for compulsory arbitration, the limitation of armaments, the abolition of secret diplomacy, and an agreement between nations to constitute a society of nations." The society further passed resolutions calling upon the Swiss Government to summon a conference

to examine the condition under which Switzerland could become a member of the league of nations, and to take a suitable opportunity to summon an international congress to determine the fundamental conditions of the league.

BRITISH WORKERS AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The latest recruit to the league of nations is the British Workers League. The last article of its recently issued program of reconstruction runs as follows: "The substitution of the present balance of power system in international relations by a league of nations, and as the most probable line of progress in this direction, immediate steps to be taken on the declaration of peace, whereby nations should enter into treaties guaranteeing one another against the wrongful act of third parties, provided that such settlement be arrived at in the actual terms of peace as will satisfy the claims of national sentiment, and eliminate causes of future conflict as far as possible, and suggest what further developments, if any, be possible and desirable as a means for attaining the same object."

PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH REFORM BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In an editorial in Votes for Women, entitled "In Sight of the Promised Land," Miss Evelyn Sharp reviews the prospects of the representation of the people's bill.

As the bill nears its third reading in the House of Commons, she writes, the question naturally arises as to its prospects in the House of Lords. These will be affected to some extent by the course the bill has taken in the Commons. Those clauses in which the Commons have departed materially from the compromise arrived at by the speaker's conference will doubtless be given particular consideration in the Upper House. The rejection of proportional representation, the adoption of Irish redistribution, the enfranchisement of soldiers and sailors of 19 who have served in the present war, the disqualification of conscientious objectors, and the extension of the municipal franchise to married women over 30—these are all amendments of the original scheme which may give rise to considerable debate in the House of Lords, apart from other proposals, like woman suffrage and the abolition of plural voting, which, though part of the compromise, may be regarded as highly controversial by the peers.

Continuing, Miss Sharp says that there is no occasion for undue pessimism. The Lords are, on the whole, better constitutionalists than the Commons. Throughout the war, they have been more concerned than the members of the Lower House over the state of the registers and the consequent unrepresentative character of Parliament. They are not likely to place unreasonable obstacles in the way of the passage of a reform bill which will restore to the House of Commons its representative character.

In the debate on the second reading of the bill in November, all the peers who took part spoke of the actual passage of the representation of the people's bill as a foregone conclusion. This attitude of acceptance was particularly obvious in the references that were made to woman's suffrage. Lord Curzon spoke of the inevitability of the inclusion of woman's suffrage in the reform bill. His own opinion on the question, however, has not changed, he said, and he maintained that every one was still at liberty to speak and vote as they liked on the subject.

We do not underestimate, continues the writer, the perils that will surround the women's cause up to the very moment that it is passed by the House of Lords; but we find it difficult to believe that the peers, who are essentially statesmenlike in their outlook, and not likely to be swayed by passion or undue prejudice, will fail to endorse so vital a part of the compromise arrived at by the Speaker's Committee. The departure from that compromise, embodied in the widening of women's municipal franchise, is likely rather to reconcile anti-suffragists to women's parliamentary enfranchisement than to embolden them to sum up the conclusions, we have to admit that there is still need for the greatest vigilance on the part of suffragists, that there are still opportunities ahead for delay, of which the enemies of the bill may avail themselves, that the women's fate will remain uncertain until the House of Lords has ratified the decision of the House of Commons. But, on the other hand, we are nearer victory than ever before. The New York success shows how opponents may swing round in two short years. Lord Curzon's statement in the House of Lords was not that of a man who meant to urge his fellow peers to oppose the Speaker's compromise, though he reserved his right to his own opinion. Nor is he likely to wish to imperil the safety of a bill on which the possibility of a general election depends. Balancing as best we may our chances of success and failure, the scale seems at last to be weighted on the side of success. We do believe that victory is last to be weighted on the side of success and failure, the scale seems at now going to be ours, and that we shall reach our promised land, possibly as the last sands of the old year are running out, certainly not later than in the dawn of the new year. Then, indeed, the year 1918 will be the Annus Mirabilis of British women.

POSTING RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Postmaster-General announces that until further notice parcels for Spain, Portugal and Brazil, the Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands and Portuguese West Africa cannot be accepted for transmission by post.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND

Significant Sinn Fein Proclamation Is Published—Roman Catholic Church and Sinn Fein Physical Force Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The situation in Ireland on the surface shows little difference, though below the seething process goes on, and there is still that vague atmosphere of unrest. An interesting recent development of the week is a letter from a parish priest in County Wexford, addressed to the editors of The Freeman's Journal, The Independent and The Ulster Guardian, and inserted in all three papers. In this letter attention is drawn to remarks in speeches by Mr. de Valera and Austin Stack, openly advising those supporting Sinn Fein to arm and be ready. Then follows a Sinn Fein proclamation, dated May 22, 1917, which is here given as published in the letter:

"Secret—Oglais na h-Eireann (Irish Volunteers): An all-Ireland convention of the Irish Volunteers has been held recently, and a new executive elected. The principal duty of this executive will be to carry on the reorganization of the Irish Volunteers throughout the country, and put them in a position to complete by force of arms the work begun by the men of Easter week."

"In order that we may not be hampered in our next effort by any misunderstanding, such as occurred on the last occasion, the volunteers are notified that the only orders they are to obey are those of their own executive. All orders of the executive will be signed 'For and on behalf of the Executive.' This does not apply to matters of detail pertaining to organization, training, and communication, which will, of course, be signed by the respective directors."

"They are at liberty and are encouraged to join any other movement that aims at making Ireland a separate and independent nation. They are reminded, however, of what occurred when Parnell induced the Fenians to fall into line with him—a fusion that resulted in the almost complete abandonment of physical force as a policy. They are warned, therefore, against devoting too much time or energy to any movement other than their own, but to help them solely for the reason that they may enable them to spread the principles of their own organization, which is the one to which they owe and must give first allegiance."

"Each volunteer is expected to do his own part under the present difficult circumstances toward making himself an efficient soldier of the national army, and each county is expected to see to the training and arming of its own men. It must also see that well-defined lines of communication are kept with the surrounding counties."

"The executive, of course, are in the last degree responsible for all this work, and they call with confidence all officers and men to cooperate with them in carrying it out as speedily as possible. They guarantee, in return, that they will not issue an order to take the field until they wage war on the enemy with reasonable hopes of success. Volunteers, as a whole, may consequently rest assured that they will not be called upon to take part in any forlorn hope."

"Let each one get to his work at once, and when the executive are satisfied that the right moment has come—that is, when they are strongest and the enemy are weakest—they will give the order to strike, and then let it be done relentlessly."

"By order"

"EXECUTIVE IRISH VOLUNTEERS,"
"Dated 22nd May, 1917."
As the writer says, the proclamation points to one thing and one thing only—revolution—and as he says, the contingency referred to is not difficult to guess at, viz, that if Germany can render the necessary assistance by landing rifles, the opportunity for rebellion is to be taken. He states that he believes this has been twice tried unsuccessfully, and he thinks a third time will come. Germany will merely use Ireland as a pawn, and the fate of Ireland is nothing to her in the event of failure. He draws attention to the warning of the Irish Roman Catholic to prelates, priests and parents to keep the young men away from "a criminal and futile propaganda," and ends his own letter with a similar appeal.

Cardinal Logue sent a pastoral letter

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to be read in all the churches of his diocese with a warning against the pursuit of that impossible chimera, an Irish Republic. In fact, the opinion of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland has at last pronounced very definitely against the Sinn Fein physical force policy.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has contributed three successive articles on the Irish settlement to The Ulster Guardian and Cork Examiner, with his usual force and forcible phraseology. His concluding paragraph sums up quite clearly his six columns of letterpress. "It remains only for the convention secretariat to draft the bill. All they need is a pair of scissors, a pot of paste, a set of copies of the British North America Act, 1867, the Commonwealth Constitution Act, 1900, and the South African Act, 1909, with a few special clauses which I shall be happy to supply, if necessary. Then strike out the colonial names and figures and replace them with Irish ones, and the thing is done. The expenses can be covered by selling the existing copies of the Home Rule Bill as waste paper."

In other words, federation with the British Empire, or as Mr. Bernard Shaw puts it, the Britannic alliance. Mr. de Valera, addressing a Sinn Fein meeting at Dundalk said that they had no intention of starting any controversy that would embroil them with the Church; he alluded to the convention as not serious, and only a ruse on the part of the Government to prevent the Unionists going over to the Nationalists. He referred also to the secret document of the volunteer executive printed above, and while not at all admitting its genuineness, said that he would not be ashamed to sign his name to every line of it.

Mr. John Dillon addressed a meeting in County Down and pulled the Sinn Fein policy to rags. He said that Sinn Feiners were putting all their money on a German victory and a seat at the peace conference. In the event of an allied victory, said Mr. Dillon, the great powers would be far too busy over their own affairs to give any heed to Ireland. Whatever the conclusion of the convention might be, he advised taking advantage of the friendship of America, which remained to them, thanks to the Irish Party, and it would be possible to establish the liberty of Ireland.

It is a significant fact that in the last few days young priests have been inquiring for passports to America, and that every day some young men have been making inquiries about enlisting in the American Army.

FRUIT EXPERTS RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Messrs. Rose and Sparkes, experts representing the Queensland Government, have returned to this State from the United States bringing with them a mass of sifted information which will assist the Ministry and fruit growers. In their extensive tours through Honolulu and California, the two Queenslanders specially watched modern methods of fruit-canning, and they will be able to offer invaluable advice in connection with the state cannery which the Government intends to establish near the soldiers' repatriation settlement at Beerburum. Some fine specimens of "alligator pears" were brought back. It is intended to experiment with the imported seed and ascertain what section of this vast semi-tropical State of Australia will be best suited to pear cultivation.

HEIGHT OF BOOTS RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Army Council have issued an order prohibiting the manufacture from Jan. 1, 1918, without a permit from the Director of Raw Materials, of boots for women with uppers exceeding seven inches in height, if of leather, or eight inches in height if of any other material, from the seat of the heel to the highest point of the top of the upper. The purchase or sale of such boots without a permit from the Director of Raw Materials is prohibited after Feb. 1, 1918.

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WARTIME SOCIAL TRAINING PLANNED

Members of New York Mayor's Committee of Women Announce Course in Co-operation With Extension Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense has announced the opening of a "War-Time Training Course for Volunteer Social Workers," to be presented in cooperation with the Department of Extension Teaching of Columbia University, in a series of 12 lectures to be given at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, commencing Jan. 15. Herbert N. Shenton, instructor in sociology at Columbia, is to supervise the course which, in addition to the lectures, will include 30 hours of observational work spent in weekly tours to various types of social agencies and municipal institutions contributing to social relief; assigned readings, original problems and written examinations; and, also, 150 hours of field work with a state or municipal institution or generally recognized private institution. Certificates will be given to members of the class who are graduated. Holders of these will then be placed in active volunteer service by Miss Virginia Newcomb, executive secretary of the Columbia University Committee on Women's War Work.

This course is to be given, so the committee announces, in response to the plea for trained volunteers on the part of the many social organizations in the city. New York City alone is reported to require 500 social workers who will give their services. Many women have been eager to do such work, but have not been fitted for it because of lack of training. Coincident with the addition of a clearing house for volunteers, through which any social organization may obtain volunteer workers and through which a volunteer may obtain work, has come the urgent necessity for the establishment of professional standards in volunteer service. The list of lecturers include men and women well known in social service work, among them, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Bailey B. Burritt, William Doherty, former Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities; Miss Mabel H. Kittredge, and others.

Since the organization of the Mayor's committee, the employment field has presented an important factor of its endeavor and one of its aims has come to be the equipment of the woman worker, often untrained, by establishing additional trade and extension classes. Close cooperation with the Board of Education and its various departments has made possible much of this work. Barnard and Hunter colleges, Columbia University, New York University and the College of the City of New York, as well as many of the public schools, have been the sources of considerable assistance in the efforts of the employment committee. A new and interesting course being presented for women is the radio class at Hunter College and at the Y. M. C. A. and women training in this class are qualified to take first grade commercial licenses.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE IS CONVICTED

United States Circuit Court of Appeals Affirms Former Decision—Law Was Violated in Supplying Coal to Raiders

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here has affirmed the conviction of four officials of the Hamburg-Amerika line, including Karl Buehn, manager-director, on charges of violating the customs laws by sending supplies to German raiders early in the war. The decision also upheld the convictions of the Hamburg-Amerika line.

Besides Buehn, who is more than 70 years old and who is a former German consul-general in this city, the defendants were Rudolph Hackmeister, purchasing agent of the Hamburg-Amerika line; George Kotter, superintendent engineer, and Joseph Poppenhouse, a second officer. Buehn, Hackmeister and Kotter had been sentenced to 18 months each in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and Poppenhouse a year and a day in the same institution.

Through a system of false manifests the steamship officials concealed the destinations of out-going ships which they had chartered, under an agreement with the German Government in the winter of 1914, to see that German warships in the North and South Atlantic were provided with coal and provisions.

"Among the steamships chartered were the Berwind, Lorenzo and Gladstone, it is charged. It also was alleged that the conspirators used three Hamburg-Amerika line ships to carry supplies to the warships."

Marshal's Dismissal Asked

Scott Nearing Enters Charge Against Thomas D. McCarthy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Scott Nearing, who has been dismissed from the faculties of two universities for his radical views and who is now chairman of the national executive committee of the Peoples Council of America, announced on Thursday that he had called upon President Wilson and Attorney-General Gregory to remove from office Thomas D. McCarthy, United States marshal for the southern district of New York.

The reason given by Mr. Nearing for his request is that Mr. McCarthy had made to him and in the press statements "provocative of overt violations of the law, particularly of mob violence."

Marshal McCarthy attended a meeting of the Peoples Council Tuesday night at which he expressed most freely his opinion of Mr. Nearing and his associates.

"I am going to put it to you straight," Mr. McCarthy is quoted as having said. "You are just the kind of bird I want to get. If I ever do get you I will send you so far that you will be a long time getting back. One thing more. If this war lasts much longer there may be hemp picnics in Central Park on Sunday mornings for just such as you. People won't stand for your veiled disloyalty. They will take you out and hang you to the handiest tree. It will be my job as an officer of the law to prevent that if I can. But I don't mind telling you that if I were not an officer of the law, sworn to prevent disorder, I would stand on the fringe of the crowd and clap my hands."

In a letter to Mr. McCarthy, announcing the action he had taken, Mr. Nearing said:

"I take it that you, a representative of the Department of Justice, are the first citizen of New York to suggest publicly and specifically a resort to mob violence."

PROPOSED RESOLUTION UPHOLDS PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lewis of Illinois, today introduced a resolution in the Senate providing that, for the purpose of aiding the peace of all belligerents, the Senate approve the course of President Wilson "in presenting with definiteness and in detail the terms upon which peace can be had." The resolution further declares that the Senate approves the statement of the President as presented by him in his message to Congress of Jan. 9.

The resolution concludes by expressing the determination of the Senate to cooperate with the President in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Senate will cooperate with the President in every way consistent with its duty to the public to obtain the acceptance of the terms presented by the President, such other terms as will serve the objects set forth by the President, as will bring peace consistent with the welfare of the United States and justice to the contending parties."

STEPHANE LAUZANNE SPEAKS AT MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—M. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, was given a most enthusiastic reception by the members of the Canadian Club when he spoke on "Fighting France." He emphatically denied that France was either "exhausted or bled white." "It is true," he declared, "that we in France are suffering, but we are ready to suffer more, until there are no more Frenchmen left for suffering." And he spoke as a soldier. In 1914, at the battle of the Marne,

France had in the field an army of 1,500,000; today she has in the field armies of 2,750,000 men. Then, they were manufacturing 12,000 shells a day, where today they were manufacturing 250,000 shells daily.

Making a passing reference to the nation which had a right to choose its own path, even if that path be one of disgrace and servitude, M. Lauzanne continued, "But let the other allies remain united and steadfast. Union and steadfastness, these must be our watchwords. We have to hold on, not so much against the roarings of the guns, but against the whisperings of pessimism."

At the conclusion of the address, a cable message was sent by the club to M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FREE SPEECH FOR PROFESSORS

Harvard President Points Out Objections to Restraining Utterances of Employees

Discussing the freedom of speech of college professors, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in his annual report to the overseers, declares that in war time, as well as in peace, the university must either assume full responsibility for opinions expressed by its professors, or else assume no responsibility at all. While pointing to the objection of restraint, from the standpoint of the teacher, President Lowell contends there is no middle course for the university.

"If a university or college censors what its professors may say, if it restrains them from uttering something that it does not approve, it thereby assumes responsibility for that which it permits them to say," says Dr. Lowell. "This is logical and inevitable, but it is a responsibility which an institution of learning would be very unwise in assuming."

"Surely abuse of speech, abuse of authority and arbitrary restraint and friction would be reduced if men kept in mind the distinction between the privilege of academic freedom and the common right of personal liberty as a citizen, between what may properly be said in the classroom and what in public. But it must not be forgotten that all liberty and every privilege implies responsibilities. Professors should speak in public soberly and seriously, not for notoriety or self-advertisement, under a deep sense of responsibility for the good name of the institution and the dignity of their profession. They should take care that they are understood to speak personally, not officially. When they so speak, and governing boards respect their freedom to express their sincere opinions as other citizens may do, there will be little danger that liberty of speech will be either misused or curtailed."

The report outlines the policy of Harvard to cause no financial loss to those professors who have gone into the service of the United States during the war emergency. The war has resulted in a decreased attendance of 2000 pupils, as well as a monetary loss of between \$300,000 and \$400,000, President Lowell states.

Gifts to the university during the year just ended aggregated \$2,271,900. Dr. Lowell announces no course of action regarding the formation of a technical school at Harvard, and but brief mention is made of the Supreme Court decree in the McKay fund case, which ended the Harvard-Technology agreement.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF FIRST DRAFT ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Official figures showing the operation of the Military Service Act in Canada were authorized for publication by the Military Service Council last night. These figures show that in the nine provinces there was a total registration of 404,395 men of ages between 20 and 35, unmarried and widowers. These comprise the first class called out.

The total claims for exemption numbered 380,510, claims for exemption allowed by local tribunals numbered 278,779, claims for exemption disallowed by local tribunals total 53,788, and appeals lodged against decisions of local tribunals total 67,122.

In Ontario, 125,750 men registered; in Quebec, 117,104. In Ontario, there were 118,128 claims for exemption; in Quebec 115,707. In Ontario 94,197 claims were allowed by local tribunals; in Quebec 89,575. In Ontario, 19,148 claims were disallowed; in Quebec, 3711. In Ontario, there are 4793 claims still to be dealt with; in Quebec, 22,421. In Ontario, 21,276 appeals have been lodged against the local tribunals' decisions; in Quebec 27,682.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—An address was recently delivered to the members of the Montreal Club, home and education department, by Dr. J. T. Finnie, M. L. A., on the subject of education. He declared that compulsory education was absolutely essential to the Province of Quebec. He compared the country schools of the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to the detriment of the French-Canadian province. He pointed to the very significant fact that whereas, in Ontario, the children had the inspiration of always seeing the British flag flying from the schoolhouse, in Quebec few of them realized that they were British subjects. Another speaker, Miss Elizabeth Brittain, surprised her hearers by stating that there were 9000 children in Montreal, neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic, who were without education of any kind.

STRAIGHT ARMY RATIONS PLANNED

One Day in Seven Camp Devents Men Will Have to Omit Little Luxuries Provided Through Various Company Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Beginning next week, one day in seven will be observed with straight army rations and the little luxuries and side dishes which have been possible by means of company funds will be lacking. During most of the time since the opening of the cantonment the meals have been augmented by many articles of food not usually served in army camps, and the commanding officers believe that it will be best for the men to omit some of these luxuries for at least part of the time.

A large consignment of winter hats has been received by Lieut.-Col. Harry F. Dalton, division quartermaster, enough to equip every man. These have heavy earlaps which button under the chin, and are made of heavy khaki outside and lined with olive-drab fannel. Knitted helmets may be worn with them if one desires.

According to a memorandum sent to organization commanders, another opportunity is to be given draftees to win second lieutenants' commissions, as instructions have been issued to send the names of suitable candidates to the quartermaster department, where a board of three members will pass judgment on each recommendation.

Maj. Charles A. Lewis, division signal officer, is endeavoring to find experienced photographers in the different regiments. The services of four men will be used in picturing the history of this division, and any extra man who may be discovered will be transferred to other divisions of the army, only photographs for military purposes being made.

Maine and New Hampshire recruits of the three hundred and third artillery regiment were out with the wireless outfit yesterday, setting up the apparatus near Robbins Pond. Messages were received from the company barracks, and good results were obtained.

In an effort to secure new ideas in office system, Lieut. Henry Carter, assistant adjutant, has gone to other army cantonments to inspect camp methods which are being followed with success.

United States Guards

Recruits Assembled at Three Cities Ordered to Charleston

Recruits for the United States Guards assembled at Portland, Me., Springfield, Mass., and Providence, R. I., have been ordered to the Charleston Army in order to form a company instead of two battalions as originally planned.

Uniforms and equipment for these men are in readiness, and the work of organization will take place immediately, as several officers are available for appointment. At the Boston army recruiting station there were six enlistments yesterday for this new branch of the service.

Maj. Roy L. Taylor of the coast artillery corps is in charge of the organization of the company. Today, Major Taylor is making an inspection of sections of the waterfront in the northeastern district. Two companies of the coast artillery which are at present doing waterfront duty are in command of Major Taylor.

Owing to the general response made in supplying the signal corps section with carrier pigeons, the supply is at present adequate to all needs. Col. Daniel F. Carr, chief signal officer, stated today that there will probably be another call for birds later.

Announcement was made today by Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer at northeastern headquarters, that by a new arrangement all non-fliers accepted for service will be sent to the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., adjutants will be sent to the Ohio State University at Columbus, O., and those enrolling in the engineering course will commence their instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

A new office opened to women in Boston is the inspection of hosiery and other clothing in the quartermaster corps, in charge of Colonel Williamson. These employees are selected largely from the department stores, and already 12 women are at work, all that are at present required.

According to a new order, women are also eligible for ship designing and as ship draughtsmen, also in the capacity of mechanical and marine engineer draughtsmen in the navy department.

Brig.-Gen. Howze Honored

More than a hundred people prominent in military, naval and civic life attended the reception given in honor of Brig.-Gen. Robert L. Howze and Mrs. Howze by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, and Mrs. Johnston, at the Hotel Vendome last evening.

WATERPOWER LAWS COMMITTEE LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is expected here that a new house committee to have charge of all waterway and waterpower legislation will be formed shortly, following President Wilson's recommendation a few days ago to Chairman Sims of the house interstate commerce committee.

The committee on rules today brought in a rule authorizing the formation of such a committee. The

house, of course, will have to pass upon the action of the rules committee, but it is felt that there is little doubt that the committee will be formed and its personnel will then be made known early next week.

The creation of such a committee will be one step in the Administration's handling of the transportation facilities of the country, inasmuch as the president favors the use of the waterways of the country for transportation purposes.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following army orders have been announced: Maj. William A. Austin, quartermaster corps, will proceed for consultation with the quartermaster-general of the army, to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

First Lieut. James H. O'Neill, quartermaster corps, national army, will proceed to El Paso, Tex.

Capt. Lincoln Martin, quartermaster reserve corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Ft. Keogh remount.

The following officers, aviation section signal reserve corps, are announced as on duty requiring them to participate in aerial flights:

First Lieuts. George B. Patterson, Charles N. Snowden, Murray Earle, G. Kenneth Fry, Charley Miller, Samuel H. Paul.

Maj. Hubert R. Harmon, signal corps, will proceed to South San Antonio, Tex., and report at Kelly Field for duty.

Capt. Edgar P. Sorenson and First Lieut. Albert E. Holleman, signal corps, will proceed to Portland, Ore.

First Lieut. Michael C. Regan, signal reserve corps, will proceed to Leon Springs, Tex.

Capt. John Hunt, quartermaster reserve corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed without delay to Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. B. F. Barker, quartermaster reserve corps, is honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, to take effect this date.

Capt. A. G. King, quartermaster corps, national army, is detailed for duty with the National Adjustment Commission.

OYSTER MEN TO BE PAID

Owners of oyster beds in the town of Bourne are entitled to damages in being deprived of the same by the construction of the New York, Boston & Cape Cod Canal, according to a decision Thursday of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. The canal company is ordered to pay awards made to the plaintiffs by commissioners appointed by the Superior Court.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNERS OF HOTELS

Important Issue Is Involved in Complaint Brought Against Revere House Directors by Watch and Ward Society

Responsibility of the owners of the Revere House in Boston for the conduct of the business by the two managers of the hotel, is one of the questions involved in the court hearing which continued today on a bill in equity brought by the New England Watch and Ward Society for the abatement of an alleged nuisance.

The bill was instituted against the six directors of the corporation, known as the proprietors of the Revere House, Otis Norcross, George U. Crocker, G. Glover Crocker, George B. Dewson, H. Hooper Lawrence and Charles H. Moseley, and the two managers, R. F. Harrison and E. W. Mossman, by J. Frank Chase of the Watch and Ward Society, as the result of the investigation by representatives of the society during September, October and November, 1917.

Former Mayor Nathan Matthews, counsel for the six directors, has raised the question of the constitutionality of the law under which the bill in equity, which is being heard by Judge John F. Brown in the Suffolk Superior Court, has been brought.

The alleged defect in the law under which the bill in equity was instituted, according to Mr. Matthews, is on the ground that it conflicts with an older law which places the supervision of hotels, restaurants, and saloons under special boards or commissions, such as the Boston Licensing Board and that any action looking to the abatement of any alleged nuisance should proceed through such an authority and not from a private individual. He also claimed that closing the Revere House, through the provisions of the new law, was taking property without "due process of the law" and in violation of the provisions to the Federal Constitution.

In his cross examination of the witnesses of the Watch and Ward Society, Mr. Matthews laid more stress on the accuracy of the dates than the incidents related in the direct testimony. He was particularly interested in the testimony that the investigator of the Watch and Ward Society was accompanied to the Revere House on several occasions by two officers of the United States army. It was expected that these officers

would subsequently be called as witnesses.

Among the spectators at the trial has been Fletcher Ranney, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, which granted the managers a liquor license, but which subsequently cut off some of the privileges under the license because of alleged mismanagement of the cafe attached to the hotel. George U. Crocker, one of the directors and the treasurer of the corporation, has also attended the proceedings and has been frequently consulted by Mr. Matthews regarding certain evidence brought out by counsel for the Watch and Ward Society.

SLOT MACHINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal Board of Control, for the second time, has passed a resolution asking the federal authorities to prohibit the importation of slot machines into the Dominion, these being largely used for gambling purposes.

The attorney-general of the province is also to be asked to give instructions that the slot machines be not licensed. The police administrator, Controller Ross expressed himself as follows on the subject: "For the second time in the past year the Board of Commissioners have passed a resolution asking the Minister of Customs to aid in killing the gambling machine evil by absolute prohibition of importation of these machines or any gambling devices into Canada. This appears to us to be the only way to get at the root of the evil. These little machines are portable and those who run them easily remove and conceal them when they anticipate seizures and the requirements of the federal criminal law regarding gambling are such that convictions are not as easily obtained as we would desire."

AN INTERESTING TEST CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—An interesting test case is being watched with considerable interest by a large number of qualified Canadian army officers. A certain Lieutenant Butler who is qualified has been called to the colors under the Military Service Act as a private. He has placed the matter in the hands of the acting adjutant-general of the district, and this official is taking the matter up with the militia department in Ottawa. The decision will affect many hundreds of young officers, who, at the time of the outbreak of the war joined militia regiments, did their necessary drills and received their certificates. Hundreds of these were not able to secure commissions in overseas battalions, and whether they are now liable to compulsory military service is the point at issue.

MINISTER DENIES SEDITION WORDS

Cross-Examination of the Rev. C. H. Waldron, Formerly of Windsor, Vt., Is Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Cross-examination of the Rev. Charles H. Waldron, a minister of the Baptist denomination on trial here on charges of seditious utterances, was continued today.

In answer to questions by United States Attorney Bullard, Dr. Waldron denied that he had ever said it was wrong to oppose the Kaiser, or that the Emperor of Germany "was in this war as it was ordained by the Lord; that he was sure to win," or that "a Christian should not take part in the war in defense of his country, and should not participate."

A pamphlet alleged to have been written by Dr. Waldron, entitled "The Word of the Cross," was introduced and much time was taken up in discussion as to the probable influence it had upon certain young men in Windsor regarding enlistment.

Elias P. Nordlund, a witness for the defense, was closely questioned by the prosecution. He was asked pointedly whether or not he heard Dr. Waldron say, "To hell with patriotism," in a sermon on June 1. Mr. Nordlund declared he had not.

Miss Alice Chase, organist of the Baptist church in Windsor, and Amos Chase, a trustee of the church, testified in Dr. Waldron's defense.

On the witness stand Thursday Dr. Waldron denied that he had been guilty of sedition, and he denied specifically many sayings attributed to him by witnesses for the United States Government. He admitted that he had resigned from the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Windsor at the request of the church officials.

Dr. Waldron declared that he had not told Harold E. Rice, a member of his congregation at the Windsor Baptist Church, that he was sorry Mr. Rice was going to enlist, but he did tell him, he said, he was sorry he was going to leave town and leave the church.

AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, the Hon. Sir Peter McBride, has received authority to pay the Belgian Minister £5000 to be allocated as desired by the Belgian Consul at Melbourne, making the total amount of charitable funds received from Victoria for distribution by him £432,311 17s.

You'll like Sealdsweet every morning, noon and night. They're ripe, juicy, fine flavored. When thirsty, drink Sealdsweet orange juice.

—Mr. Sealdsweet Citrus.

"Oh, the colonel told the captain And the captain told the rook, And the rook told the gunner And he told it to the cook."

That's about what happens in training camps when some thoughtful parent has sent a boy in khaki a box of Sealdsweet oranges or grapefruit.

No gift from home will be more appreciated. Not only will the soldier lad enjoy the fruit, with his comrades, but it gives him a good wholesome food.

Use Sealdsweet fruits freely in your home consuming less meats and other solid foods

These fruits will be good for every member of your family—All will enjoy the rich juiciness and fine flavor of these delicious fruits.

And every pound of meat and every bushel of grain that your folks refrain from eating will do its bit in winning the war in which their friends and loved ones are directly engaged.

Sealdsweet oranges and grapefruit are grown under favoring skies, where climatic conditions make them juicy, full-flavored, sweet, and are tree-ripened.

The Florida Citrus Exchange is a cooperative, non-profit body of growers, formed to advance mutual interests by giving a square deal to consumers.

Buy Sealdsweet fruit of your dealer and write for free copy of booklet

Sealdsweet oranges and grapefruit are sold by many good dealers. If yours doesn't, he can get them and will do so if you insist.

Write for our free booklet on the citrus fruits of Florida and how to use them.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE TAMPA, FLORIDA

ORANGES GRAPEFRUIT

Sealdsweet

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PROFESSOR LEACOCK'S ADDRESS

from its Canadian Bureau

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Western Newspaper Union

STANDARDIZING FLOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A bill provid-

That there are strong probabilities of Prime Minister W. M. Hughes

SECRETARY BAKER AGAIN UNDER FIRE

In Face of Sharp Questioning by Senators, He Maintains That His Statement on Army Preparedness Was Correct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker appeared before the Senate Military committee today, continuing his testimony as to the manner in which the War Department has been performing its share of the war work and as to how well equipped are the military forces of the United States. Senators who claim to have discovered inconsistencies and irregularities in connection with the supplying and equipping of the men in the army, by cross-examining representatives of the quartermaster corps and the division on supplies of the Council of National Defense, are now asking Secretary Baker why, as they allege has been shown, outside agencies have been permitted to usurp the duties of the quartermaster corps, why the men in the army are short of adequate clothing, why the percentage of wool in army uniforms has been decreased so as to make the American uniform inferior to that of a European trooper, and why many other species of inefficiency and mismanagement in the supplying and equipping of the American Army with food, clothing and munitions have been permitted to exist.

Questioned by senators on the committee, Secretary Baker admitted that he preferred the Browning gun to the Lewis gun. He said that he would qualify his statements as to the inferiority of the Lewis gun to the expert opinion corroborated the expediency of such a qualification. Senators pointed out that the Lewis gun had been highly praised by French and British military authorities and was used extensively in the allied armies.

The Secretary of War asserted that the American army is well equipped and supplied. He modified this statement even, after committee members had read specially prepared statements setting forth the exact percentage of the shortage of certain supplies.

Senators Wadsworth, Chamberlain, McKellar and Weeks joined in assaults upon Secretary Baker's declaration that the initial rush needs of the army had been fully met.

"You have created the impression throughout the country that everything is rosy, conditions are fine and that there is no need for further haste," said Senator Wadsworth.

"The facts are," he added, "that we are approaching one of the greatest crises in our history. Our task in the next eight months will be bigger than in the past eight. It is unwise, in my judgment, to create a false impression of security in the country."

In the face of insistent efforts to make him acknowledge that he had overdrawn the picture of preparedness, Secretary Baker stoutly maintained that his statement was correct.

"Our initial rush needs have been met," he said. "Every man in France has full equipment. There is plenty of artillery there. Production is going forward at a rapid rate."

"I don't know how you can say that in view of the lack of rifles, artillery and machine guns at cantonments," said Senator Chamberlain.

"My attention was not on the situation in this country; I was thinking of our troops abroad," said Secretary Baker.

Senator McKellar said he was told today by an officer from Camp Upton that there is no artillery there.

Secretary Baker declared that the officer erred. "There is not enough, but there is some," he replied. "If the ordnance department had rushed the work to capacity ever since April, it would not have been possible to supply enough artillery and ammunition by this time for all of our needs," the Secretary added.

"The reason I called attention to your statement is that it creates the false belief that there is no shortage," said Senator Wadsworth.

"That is true; there is none," insisted Secretary Baker.

"I must differ with you on that," said Senator Wadsworth.

"I repeat that the men abroad are fully equipped with their initial needs," went on Secretary Baker. "It would, of course, be pleasing if we had enough artillery, machine guns and ammunition fully to equip all the training camps. But we will never have all we need. When we supply present needs, we'll have to continue, for we'll need more."

"Don't you think we ought to take the country into our confidence and tell them we haven't got enough artillery?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I see no reason to afflict the country with a doubt I don't feel," said Secretary Baker. "I am confident the supply will be adequate for all troops sent to the front."

Senator McKellar insisted that that impression had not been left with him, and declared Secretary Baker had been wrong about the initial rush needs so long as "the rush need, the training of men, is being delayed by lack of equipment."

Senator Wadsworth declared the artillery program, in his judgment, is not nearly extensive enough and thought the country ought to know the exact facts.

Senator Weeks told of lack of equipment at Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex. "How do you reconcile the statement that there is no general lack with that?" he asked. "I didn't say that," replied Secretary Baker. "I said initial rush needs were cared for."

"You ought to have defined initial rush needs," said Senator Weeks.

"These are simple words," replied Secretary Baker. "Yes, but they give the country the wrong view of the situation," answered Senator Weeks.

Senator McKellar entered a vigorous protest against the continuation of Vice-Chairman Eisenman of the Defense Councils committee on supplies in government service.

Secretary Baker, in response to questions, said that he understood that General Goethals was to draft Mr. Eisenman into the quartermaster's department when the committee went out of existence. Secretary Baker said the committee already had practically no connection with the making of contracts.

"I wish to go on record as opposed to keeping Mr. Eisenman in government service," said Senator McKellar. "The revelations in this committee have been such that I do not think he ought to be employed."

Secretary Baker said the protest would be carefully weighed.

"I have observed Mr. Eisenman's work, and I think his zeal and desire to serve the government are very patriotic," said Secretary Baker.

"Do you endorse all that he has done?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I endorse everything I know he has done," was the reply.

Secretary Baker said the work of the Defense Council had been very good.

He admitted that there was a shortage of army trucks both here and in France. The war department's powder program is adequate to supply the American army and perhaps to lend aid to the Allies, he told the committee. He declined to give details of the powder production in open session. His assurance that the powder supply will be adequate was in answer to Senator Weeks, who said he was greatly worried over reports that the powder supply would not be large enough.

Senator Wadsworth, returning to the clothing situation, asked whether there is a provision in the uniform contracts prohibiting government contractors from sub-letting part of the work.

Secretary Baker replied that sub-contractors must pass inspection by the Board of Standards, which requires full compliance with state and munition fire laws. Secretary Baker denied that so-called loft factories in New York have been refused contracts.

Senator Wadsworth said New York garment workers have held mass meetings demanding work.

"The impression prevails," said Senator Wadsworth, "that many workers who might be making uniforms are not allowed to do so."

"Nobody who can pass inspection by the standards board is being denied work,"

Senator Wadsworth insisted that New York factories which comply with strict State and city laws have not been given work. Secretary Baker, in turn, insisted this is not the case.

LOUISIANA BOYS TO AID FUEL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Plans for the mobilization of at least 17,000 Louisiana schoolboys in agricultural clubs to "do their bit" for the food supply of the nation in 1918, are announced by the department of junior extension and home economics of Louisiana State University. For greater facility in handling the work, the clubs will be divided into five classes: corn, pig, cotton, poultry and beef.

Girls also are included in the drive for greater war-time efficiency of the State's youth. It is estimated that more than 120,000 cans of vegetables and fruits were put up by the girls of the State last year, largely through the work of canning and home economics clubs, led by state and federal agents, and officials of the State University hope to double this amount this coming year.

HOME GUARD CONFERENCE

The conservation department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs held its annual home guard conference at Horticultural Hall, Boston, today. This conference is for the benefit of women who are working in the food conservation movement. Willard A. Munson, of the Walpole Agricultural School, described pruning and grafting; George L. Farley, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, spoke on "Boys' and Girls' Gardens"; William Craig of Faulkner Farms, advised the planting of vegetable seeds in the house in winter and setting out the sprouts in the spring; Robert W. Merrick spoke on "The Public Market and Its Possibilities."

CAR UNLOADING WEEK

William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads in the United States, has called on state and city organizations, business men and shippers generally to unload all the freight cars possible during the week starting Jan. 14. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad calls on shippers on its lines to increase their activity in unloading during the specified week and adds that all officers and employees of the road have been instructed to cooperate.

SHOE MEN CHOOSE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—John O'Connor of Chicago has been elected president of the National Shoe Retailers' convention. The closing sessions were devoted to a discussion of the conservation of materials. Among those who spoke were Maurice Wyman, Baltimore, and C. E. Chisholm, Cleveland, more.

The convention next year will be held in St. Louis. In 1920 Chicago again will be the meeting place.

THEATER CLOSING RULE IS MODIFIED

(Continued from page one)

but if the total supply of anthracite and bituminous in the dealers' yards is low, we authorize and request you, as our representative, to divert sufficient all-rail soft coal, if consigned to a manufacturing plant in your city (and not otherwise) to meet the emergency. Please endeavor, if the circumstances and the time available permit, to divert coal consigned to hand, but do not, on this account, allow the situation to become dangerous. Before this is done, however, you must stop all deliveries by retailers to manufacturers, except in such very limited amounts as may be necessary to prevent injury to valuable merchandise or freezing of pipes."

Mr. Storow exercised his authority as New England Fuel Administrator, Thursday, by diverting 120 carloads of soft coal, which was in transit in Massachusetts, consigned to factories, to the yards of retail dealers in Boston and Lynn to be used as a substitute for hard coal as household fuel. Of the total, 100 cars are to be distributed in Boston and the other 20 at Lynn.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, announces a raise in the price of bituminous coal to \$9.85 per net ton delivered, and 40 cents extra for basketing. The increases are made by the Boston Fuel Committee, with the assent of the State Fuel Administration. The reason assigned for the raise is the rapid increase in demurrage on this kind of coal.

Anthracite in 25-pound bags at the yard or wharves hereafter will be 15 cents each; delivered to retailers, 16 cents, and delivered by distributors in bags, 19 cents.

About 170 Schools to Open

Boston Committee Plans to Begin Single Sessions Monday

About 170 of the 266 school buildings of Boston will open Monday for single sessions, according to a decision reached by the School Committee, at their meeting Thursday night. Night schools will not open. High schools will continue as usual, already being on a short session basis. The heating and water systems in eight schools were so damaged during the vacation period that they cannot be made ready for occupancy by Monday, and in the bins of 90 other schools, there is only enough coal for a few days.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, announced that the orders were to open the schools as rapidly as possible; that is, as soon as sufficient coal has been received to warrant action. Names of the schools which will not be open Monday will be announced by the School Committee tomorrow.

As acting chairman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan was authorized to petition the Legislature for funds to offset any decrease in school appropriations due to the new tax system and to provide additional funds for the increase of salaries of teachers, supervising staff, attendance officers, janitors and others employed by the School Committee.

A communication from the Teachers Retirement Fund Association stated that Alfred Bunker had resigned as secretary and Miss Florence A. Good-fellow elected in his place.

Coal Reserve Needed

Gas Company Official Says Everett Stock Is to Provide for Consumers

Declaring that the 4000 tons of bituminous coal stored at Everett by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company as a reserve stock "would go further, at the present time, in meeting the necessities of the citizens of Boston for heat and light than it would for any other purpose," J. L. Richards, chairman of the board of directors of the company, issued a statement Thursday saying that "unless they receive additional coal in the immediate future, they will have to still further reduce their output."

Mayor William E. Weeks of Everett and C. Arthur Benner, chairman of the Everett fuel committee, made a tour of the city to ascertain the amount of coal on hand, recently, and observed the coal stored at the yards of the New England Gas & Coke Company. They said they would bring the fact that this coal had been stored more than 10 years to the state fuel administrator, with the hope that he would distribute at least a part of it to needy homes and institutions.

School for Janitors

TOPEKA, Kan.—The janitors of the school buildings and the large office buildings of Pittsburg, Kan., have been invited and will accept an invitation from the Kansas Manual Training Normal School there to attend a special fire-school, where the janitors will be taught how to use cheap grades of coal, how to save coal and get sufficient heat for their buildings.

School Opening Postponed

MALDEN, Mass.—Agreement was reached at a meeting of members of the School Committee and city officials at City Hall on Thursday night to postpone opening the public schools from Jan. 14 to Jan. 21.

Bituminous Coal Arrives

Two steamers arrived at Boston today with a total of 9743 tons of bituminous coal. One vessel brought 8143 tons to the Mystic Dock for the Boston & Maine, and another arrived at the Edison Electric Light Company pier at South Boston, with 6600 tons. The Boston & Maine will distribute the coal it received at points on its road. Another vessel passed Chatham, Mass., this morning and was expected to arrive late this afternoon, with 4200 tons of bituminous coal for a Boston concern. A tug towing three barges was also due this afternoon. One had 4532 tons anthracite for Salem, another 1251 tons anthracite for Boston and the third carried 1100 tons bituminous coal for Boston. Several other vessels are en route to Boston with coal.

Fuel Use Curtailed

Order to Paper-Board Makers From Administrator Garfield

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first order for curtailment of the consumption of fuel in industry was given on Thursday night by Fuel Administrator Garfield, directing all manufacturers of paper board to suspend absolutely the use of fuel in their plants between 7 o'clock Saturday morning and the same hour Monday morning.

The paper-board makers were among the first called in by Dr. Garfield for his conferences with manufacturers not engaged in war work, through which it is proposed to reduce consumption by perhaps 50,000,000 tons during the coming year. They estimated the amount of fuel they could save and agreed to cooperate in any plan that might be agreed upon.

Compliance with Thursday's order is made obligatory under a penalty. It is estimated that the actual saving of coal to be effected will amount to 15,000 tons weekly, or 780,000 tons annually. Similar orders affecting other industries, probably nearly 100 in all, will be issued later.

Street Light Saving Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass.—Mayor C. H. Adams has sent a request to James J. Storow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, asking that permission be granted to turn off street lights on nights having a bright moon and to dispense with them after midnight on other nights. In the interest of fuel economy, he has made this proposition to the mayors of Malden, Everett and Medford. These mayors are in favor of the general proposition to conserve the supply by reducing street lights in some degree.

RAILROAD BILL IS BEING CONSIDERED

Administration Measure Before the Senate and House Interstate Committees—Arguments Made on Behalf of Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both the House and Senate interstate commerce committees are considering the administration railroad bill, endeavoring to familiarize themselves with the measure so as to make plain to members of the House and Senate just what the bill really means that they may vote intelligently when the measure is ready for final congressional action.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson is today explaining the bill to members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, while the House Interstate Commerce Committee is listening to the arguments on behalf of the railroads of A. P. Thom, general counsel for the railroads, and Julius Kruschnitt, chairman of the executive board of the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

Both Mr. Thom and Mr. Kruschnitt make it plain to the House Committee that the method of compensation provided for in the administration bill will be hotly contested by the railroads. They told the committee that the plan contemplated would be inflicting a penalty on those roads which had been diverting a large share of their earnings during the past three years toward the development of their roads toward greater efficiency and utility, while on the other hand, they explained, the roads which have not been improving their systems during the same period would be given an unfair advantage and would receive a higher compensation.

Steps to clear the freight blockade next week were taken by Director-General McAdoo on Thursday, when boards of trade and shipping associations in all parts of the country were urged to see that all cars in their several localities are promptly unloaded.

General readjustment of recognition and diversion charges by railroads, involving a number of increases, was approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation of a year.

The new regulations affect principally packers, coal, lumber and grain interests, and are measures to increase car efficiency by reducing delays incident to reconsignment.

Developments in the railroad labor situation now await Director-General McAdoo's appointment of a board of four members to consider the demands for wage increases made by the four railway brotherhoods and the switchmen's union. The naming of this board, which, for the present at least, probably will deal only with the pending demands of brotherhood organizations and the switchmen, is the first step in the Government's plan to transfer wage disputes from railway executive boards to government agencies.

DISCRIMINATION IS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Miss Elizabeth A. H. Sleeper, a member of the School Board, alleges discrimination in the matter of salaries in the action of the four members to consider the demands for wage increases made by the four railway brotherhoods and the switchmen's union. The naming of this board, which, for the present at least, probably will deal only with the pending demands of brotherhood organizations and the switchmen, is the first step in the Government's plan to transfer wage disputes from railway executive boards to government agencies.

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RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD PERSIANS

(Continued from page one)

dispatches quoting General Hoffman, one of the German delegates, at protesting angrily to the conference against wireless messages signed by representatives of the Russian Government, which, he said, "insulted" the German military command by urging the German troops to revolt. General Hoffman protested that such messages "transgressed the spirit of the armistice."

Other Central Powers' delegates joined in this protest.

It was immediately following this assault on the Russian plan to establish harmony of effort between the people of Germany and the Russian proletariat that Mr. Trozky formally moved suspension of the sittings.

Immediately before this, however, the German Foreign Minister Dr. von Kuehlmann asserted positively:

"I do not consider the difficulties now developed as great enough to make our peace efforts fail, or to force resumption of war on the eastern front."

Count Czernin announced, formally, that henceforth only the question of a separate peace could be considered by the Brez-Litovsk conference. The 10-days' limit within which the German delegates granted the Entente Allies time to join in general peace deliberations having expired, he insisted the Russian scheme for transfer of the negotiations to neutral soil would simply grant the Allies a chance to interfere with the Russo-German separate peace negotiations, although he expressed willingness to conclude the last step of signing such a peace agreement on neutral soil.

Regarding the points in disagreement between the two sides, Count Czernin recalled that it had been decided at a previous session to place them in the hands of a committee. The Central Powers, he said, had now decided to conclude the negotiations on the basis which Dr. von Kuehlmann and the Russian committee members had already considered binding.

"If the Russians' intentions are not altered," he added, "satisfactory results may be reached. If not, matters will take their necessary course, and responsibility for continuation of the war will fall exclusively on the Russians."

General Popoff, for Bulgaria, and Talaat Bey, for Turkey, both announced their indorsement of the position thus outlined by Count Czernin and approved by Dr. von Kuehlmann.

Soviets Defeating Cossacks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Bolshevik news agency announces that efforts to overthrow the power of the Soviets are being defeated. General Duff, it says, is being pursued in his flight by detachments of revolutionary soldiers and red guards. Likewise General Kaledin's troops, having suffered several defeats, are retreating. The Soviet at Rostoff has been released.

The Cossacks at the front, the statement says, are unanimously against General Kaledin, who is attempting to retire and his troops sent toward the Don are turning back. Revelations of criminal relations between the Rada and General Kaledin opened the people's eyes to the infamous trafficking in the blood of the Ukrainian workers, soldiers, and peasants, and the power of the Soviets formed at the Congress of Kharkoff is increasing. The Ukrainian Rada of the Eleventh Army has been arrested.

Bulgaria at Peace With Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—Mr. Radoslavov, Bulgarian Prime Minister, read to the Sobranje, the Berne newspaper, Der Bund, states, a dispatch from Brez-Litovsk to the effect that war between Russia and Bulgaria had ceased and that diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria had been resumed. Russia, the dispatch said, recognized the Bulgarian right to nominate a delegate to an international Danube commission.

Mr. Radoslavov added that the first peace had thus been concluded, with the consent of Bulgaria's allies, between Bulgaria and Russia.

Der Bund adds that the Bulgarian Government have appointed a Plenipotentiary Minister in Petrograd, and a Consul-General at Odessa, and ordered navigation with Odessa to be resumed.

Neutral Meeting Place Debated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—At the first session at Brez-Litovsk, when peace negotiations were resumed, the question of neutral territory in which to continue negotiations was deliberated. It is officially stated that a satisfactory arrangement is probable.

Payments Suspended

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Bolshevik Government today suspended payment of dividends of all private companies, and prohibited all stock transactions pending "nationalization" of business and exact determination of the amount of interest to be paid.

Bulgarian-Russian Peace Denied

REFORMATION OF SING SING PRISON

New Cell House Is in Process of
Erection — In Charlestown,
Mass., However, the Old-
Style Conditions Remain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
by a contributor who has made a
special investigation of prisons
and prison conditions

The old "Sing Sing" is being torn
down and is to be replaced by a modern
building or buildings. Since the
year 1837 the old cell-block has stood
a monument to ignorance in office and
a crying shame upon the people of the
State of New York.

This cell-block was erected from
stone quarried out of the side of the
hill above the Hudson River near Os-
teening. This stone was carried by in-
mates across the New York Central
tracks and gradually piled into a mam-
moth catacomb containing 1200 cells
of the old type—without ventilation,
save a small opening at the back, and
without washing or toilet facilities.

Each of these 1200 cells, arranged
in tiers of 50, is as like the others
as cells in a beehive. Their length
is approximately six feet, their height
six feet, and their width but a few
inches over four feet. They contain
but one-fourth the cubical contents of
air required by the New York State
tenement laws.

In the year 1846 a grand jury con-
demned the cell-block at Sing Sing.
Each year that followed found other
grand juries condemning the huge
pile wherein men lived and expired
like troglodytic apes, or Navajo cliff
dwellers.

It remained for the present admin-
istration at Albany to take action in
the matter. Governor Charles S.
Whitman, seconded by James Carter,
Superintendent of Prisons of the
State of New York, dropped down to
Sing Sing one day, and under the
guidance of Warden William Moyer,
on Nov. 7, 1917, they removed the
first stone from the old cell-block
and gave the orders to tear the struc-
ture down as rapidly as possible.

A new Sing Sing, and a better Sing
Sing, will rise from the crumbling
ruins of the old cell-block. The plans,
ambitious as they are, call for all
that is modern in penology and the
housing of convicted men. Some of
the old shops will remain. Most, how-
ever, like the old cell-block, will be
torn down and their foundations used
for the new buildings and cell-houses.

A phoenix is expected to rise from
the ashes and the mist of the past.
It was worse than useless to
expect to reform men when the State
housed them in tiny caves—cold in
winter, and reeking with dampness
and vermin in summer.

German prison camps, Russian dun-
geons, the great prison of Peter and
Paul near Petrograd, are far better
than the old Sing Sing which is so hap-
pily passing. As a breeding place for
diseases, Sing Sing the old was a
festering sore upon the entire body
of the State.

Practical Christianity, fair dealing,
a good spirit from the higher offices,
have brought about a great change in
the thoughts of the inmates of the
great prison by the Hudson River.
They have pitched in and worked as
never before. The old cell-block is
coming down as fast as human hands
can pull it down. The ground is be-
ing cleared for the new cell-houses.
Honor gangs are at work in the quar-
ries which gave Sing Sing its Indian
name, roughly translated into "stone
upon stone."

A number of surprises are expected
when the foundation stones of the old
cells are removed. It was the custom
under the old system of prison man-
agement to enforce strict silence at
all times. This rule made for a sort
of underground telegraphy which
passed from cell to cell so quickly the
guards were puzzled. Investigation
proved that inmates could com-
municate through the ventilation holes
in the back of the cells. Articles were
often hidden there when a search was
in progress. It is on record that one
inmate passed another \$300 in bills,
which slipped from the other's hand
and went down to the bottom of the
tiny shaft. Opium, in the gum form,
was also peddled in this manner.
Much of it fell in the early days. It
will be found, as well as knives,
weapons, contraband, and tiny trink-
ets, dear to the prisoner's heart,
when the last stone is removed.

Each gallery at Sing Sing, upon
which are 50 cells, is numbered. The
numbers run from one to twenty-four.
There is, however, another gallery of
which little is known upon the outside.
It is called "Gallery Twenty-five."
This is the prison grave-yard upon the
hill just above the wall. Here are
buried all those who perished from
diseases due to the unsanitary condi-
tions of the old cell-block. The little
white crosses of this grave-yard bear
dates further back than the memory of
the oldest guard.

Two years ago Mr. Thomas Mott
Osborne, now warden of the military
prison at Portsmouth, stated that the
old cell-block at Sing Sing, with its
1200 cells, should be blown up with
dynamite, draped with ivy, and ex-
hibited as one of the ancient ruins of
America.

Visitors to the modern Rhine, how-
ever, will see in the years to come, a
new Sing Sing with modern buildings,
sanitary cell-houses, large cells with
running water and up-to-date work-
shops dotting the hill-side within the
gray walls of correction. The old eye-
sore is being rapidly demolished, and
the new is taking form and shape.

There are still other prisons in the
State of New York which are little
better than the old Sing Sing. Clinton
Prison, at Dannemora, and Auburn
Prison at Auburn, have no place in
modern penology where men who wish

to reform are held down by the degra-
dation of their surroundings.

The worst, or some of the worst,
prisons in the country are to be found
in the eastern states. The oldest, but
one, is the Charlestown State Prison
in Boston, or, rather, Charlestown,
which is only two miles from the State
House in Boston. This prison was
built in 1804, 33 years before Sing
Sing, but still there has been no very
insistent demand for any change. It
may be that Massachusetts and Bos-
ton have, so long, enjoyed a reputa-
tion for learning, culture and all that
is advanced that they have lulled
themselves into the belief that only
that which is proper and according to
best usage can exist among them.

This prison, however, in their midst
is a disgrace, to the State and to the
people. Like Sing Sing it is a mam-
moth stone building containing hun-
dreds of little cells, tier above tier,
like a honeycomb. These cells are
entirely of stone, 7½ feet high, 8½
feet long and 4 feet wide. They are
dark, damp and have no ventila-
tion, except through the barred door.
The only toilet arrangement is a
bucket, emptied once in 24 hours, and
the air becomes so foul that, in the
morning, when the guards unlock the
doors they turn their faces the other
way trying to avoid the foul smell.

The massive stone walls act as an
accumulator for dampness until the
moisture sometimes stands on the
walls in large drops and on the floors
in pools. Then so that the misery of
the poor human beings that the Com-
monwealth of Massachusetts—long
live the Commonwealth—has here con-
fined for punishment, may be complete,
there is allowed to share these cells
with them horses, literally hordes, of
vermin.

Many of the cells are dark and it
may be imagined what a man goes
through from 4 o'clock on Saturday
morning until 7 o'clock on Monday
morning (except one hour for reli-
gious service on Sunday) shut in one
of these cells. They still have the
silent system in Massachusetts. The
men also eat in these cells. One
wonders if the good people of Massa-
chusetts (for they are good people)
knew what is done in the name of jus-
tice, if they would not demand of
their representatives that these con-
ditions be done away with—maybe
the Board of Health would do some-
thing, but of course they are both
state institutions.

THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question of
the organization of the agricultural
industry was considered at a meeting
of the Central and Associated Cham-
bers of Agriculture held under the
presidency of Capt. Sir Beville Stanier,
M. P. Amongst those present were
Lord Selborne and Sir Charles
Bathurst, M. P. The discussion on
Lord Selborne's proposal, made at a
former meeting, to form a National
Agricultural Council for England and
Wales was continued, and it was de-
cided that the Council of the Central
and Associated Chambers of Agricul-
ture should appoint two representa-
tives to a consultative committee, with
a view to considering and working
out a scheme for a national agricul-
tural council.

In certain ways, Lord Selborne con-
tended, agriculture had gained great
strength from the war, but the great
importance of the industry to national
security had not yet dawned on every
one. Agriculture had suffered from
nothing so much as from its being
comparatively unorganized. He had
been Minister of Agriculture in a War
Cabinet, but he had found that when
he wanted to present the views of agri-
culture, his colleagues in the Cabinet
had challenged his authority for re-
garding those views as representing
agriculture as a whole. He denied that
the proposed council would in any way
detract from the influence and use-
fulness of the existing bodies. The
scheme, so far, was only in skeleton
form, but it was something to work
upon and mold into shape, and this
would be the task of the representa-
tives forming the Provisional Council
or Provisional Committee. They would
hammer out a scheme and when it had
been fairly drafted the chamber would
be free to accept or reject it.

Sir Charles Bathurst, M. P., said
that agriculture must speak with one
voice if it was to have any effective
power in the future. The difficulties
which existed between various sec-
tions of agriculturists were as nothing
to the differences which existed and
were likely to arise in the future be-
tween agricultural interests and urban
interests. Unless they brought the
agricultural laborers into line with
them, they would be at the mercy of
self-seeking urban agitators.

A discussion on the fixing of food
prices and on the Education Bill fol-
lowed, and a resolution was passed
condemning the policy of the Food
Controller in fixing prices below the
cost of production.

THEATRICAL

MAJESTIC
Direction of
MESSRS. SHUBERT
JOHN CORT Presents
"Mother Carey's Chickens"
A Comedy of Love, Father and Laughter
By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers
With Antoinette Walker and Great Cast.
Best Seats \$1. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50c

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 12, AT 3
JACQUESTHIBAUD
The Great
French Violinist
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, AT 3
Dai BUELL
Piano Recital
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN SWITZERLAND

Republic Is Planning to Elec-
trify All Its Lines—Swiss
Expected to Prove Equal to
Stupendous Task

By Special Correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Chief among
the economic questions which are in-
teresting the public in Switzerland to-
day is the electrification of the
national railways. The war has given
this problem a special actuality, as
the operation of the railways is en-
tirely dependent upon coal, which now
can only be obtained from Germany.
Up to the present time the electric
power is used only to a very limited
extent on the normal gauge railways
in Switzerland; indeed, only upon the
Loetschberg-Simplon and the Burg-
dorf-Thun lines. The authorities are
now preparing to electrify the line
Scherzigen-Berne and Brig-Sitten as
quickly as possible, at a cost of 10,-
000,000 francs. Plans for the electri-
fication of the Gothard line, the main
route between Germany and Italy,
have also been completed recently.

The desires and interests of Switzer-
land go much further than this. Un-
fortunately, however, it is not to
save coal through the use of electric
power, the war conditions render it
very difficult just now to carry out
the electrification of long stretches of
line. The materials required are dear
and also very difficult to obtain. Labor
costs very much more than in peace
times, and there are many other dif-
ficulties to be overcome. Still it is so
much in the interest of Switzerland
to carry out the work that all these
obstacles must be surmounted.

The investigating committee which
has been studying for years the prob-
lem of the electrification of the Swiss
railways, has arrived at the firm con-
viction that the profitable working of
the electric railways is beyond all
question. The electric experts agree
that even the exceedingly high cost of
carrying out the work, due to the war,
will not perceptibly influence the
economy of operating.

The owners of the water power are
the cantons, whose interests are quite
safely protected by the federal laws.
For the Gothard railway the necessary
water power has already been secured,
chiefly near Goeschenen, at the north
entrance of the Gothard tunnel, and at
Amsteg and on the Rittmosen. For the
further electrification of all the rail-
ways, new power works must be con-
structed for about 500,000 horsepower
turbine development. The necessary
power stations will have to furnish
about one and a half milliard kilowatt
hours a year. These are enormous
demands. It appears that the Federal
Government prefers that none of the
electric power obtained for the operat-
ing of the railways should be used for
industrial purposes. But on the other
hand, this would be a great waste of
energy, as the power stations would
not then be utilized to their full
capacity.

The financial question is naturally
one of great importance. As was said
before, it is quite certain that the
electrical operation of the lines will
effect a great economy. The money
will have to be provided by the fed-
eral railways, through the issue of
bonds. The total sum required will
be enormous, as may be imagined
from the fact that the electrification
of the Gothard line alone will require
about \$2,000,000 francs. The provid-
ing of these great sums will necessi-
tate clever financing and a delicate
handling of the Swiss money market.

Perhaps even more urgent than the
work for the federal railways is the
question of the electrification of the
private lines. These have suffered
particularly under the trying condi-
tions of the coal supply. They com-
plain not only of the high prices of
coal, but also that they are compelled
to become shareholders in the Ger-
man Coal Central Company. These
private railways are not all in a posi-
tion to bear the costs of electrifica-
tion themselves. The traffic condi-
tions at present prevent many of them
from increasing their capital or is-
suing bonds. It is probable that they
will have to seek financial aid for
carrying out the work from the can-
tons and the State.

Another great question is, Who
will perform all this enormous con-
struction work? The Germans, as
usual, are to the fore, and the All-
gemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft,
commonly called the "A. E. G.,"
is reported to be already looking for

the work. But the Swiss electrical
engineering firms constitute a pow-
erful body, and are quite capable of
looking after their own interests. The
Swiss are a hard-headed business peo-
ple and are not given to paying other
people for work which they can do
themselves. In the electrification of
the Loetschberg-Simplon line, the
Germans did not furnish so much as
a nut or a bolt; the entire work was
carried out by Swiss firms.

There is a bare possibility of the
Germans getting the contract for the
Gothard line, as this road was built
largely with German capital, which
was contributed with a proviso that
any future work on the line should be
thrown open to international com-
petition. This, of course, gives Eng-
land or America, or any other coun-
try a chance to tender for the work.
But as Germany is so much nearer
than these countries, and will be ex-
ceedingly anxious to obtain work after
the war, the "A. E. G." may possibly
put in a very low bid.

It is an extraordinarily stupendous
and far-reaching task which confronts
Switzerland in the application of her
enormous natural supplies of water
power to the development of her rail-
way traffic. If the difficulties of
carrying out this task appear today
to be almost insurmountable, there
is still no reason to doubt that the
energetic will of the people, strength-
ened by the experiences of the war,
will prove adequate to this far-reach-
ing electrification of the Swiss rail-
ways.

QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLY IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The question of the
food supply of Italy has long been a
matter of serious consideration alike
to the authorities and the people, and
the public, on the whole, seems to have
readily accepted the necessity for ra-
tioning. Prices are high and the
statistics issued by the Bulletin of the
Public Works Department show an in-
crease since August, 1914, of from
52.77 to 106.54 per cent in the cost of
foodstuffs in the principal towns of
Italy. The towns which show the
smallest increase are Naples and Gir-
genti, while Bologna heads the list. In
Rome, prices have increased 67.74 per
cent, in Milan 72.14 per cent, and in
Florence 81.33 per cent. The figures
for Milan, being based on the prices
of the Cooperative Society, are slightly
lower than the actual average retail
price, and the rise in prices in that
city cannot, at the present time, be far
short of 100 per cent as compared with
those of August, 1914. Six communal
kitchens are in working order in Milan
at the present time, under the control
of the Cooperative Society, and it is
probable that two more will soon be
added to their number. Kitchens of a
similar description will probably soon
be opened in Turin. The prefect of
Milan has announced that declarations
as to all stores of wheat, rye, and
maize must be made, together with a
statement as to the number of persons
forming the household. Persons who
have made the required declarations
will have the necessary permit given
them authorizing them to have their
corn ground.

The Avanti holds that measures of
the same kind should be enforced
against those food hoarders who have
acquired stores of other sorts of food,
through their ability to pay more than
the market price, and says that, for
the last two years, it has advocated
the compulsory declaration of all kinds
of food-stuffs.

A system of tickets for the prin-
cipal articles of food, such as bread,
rice and butter has come into force in
Milan. In Rome the average daily
allowance of the articles rationed con-
sists of 250 grammes of bread per day,
an allowance of 50 grammes of what
is comprehensively termed pasta, and
33 grammes of rice.

The question of providing a suffi-
ciency of fuel for heating purposes
during the winter is a serious mat-
ter in Italy at the present time. The
communal authorities in Milan have
announced that although the Govern-
ment had promised assistance in the
matter of the carriage of fuel for
Milan they cannot guarantee the sup-
plies which they had promised to
furnish to public institutions, and the
need for the greatest possible econ-
omy is urged. With regard to agri-
cultural prospects in Northern Italy,
it is said that rather more corn than
usual has been grown in Piedmont,
Liguria, Emilia and Umbria, but
rather less than usual in the Marches
and some parts of Lombardy. It is
hoped, however, that there will be a
larger spring sowing in these dis-
tricts.

THEATRICAL



LEE KUGEL Presents

Emma Dunn

in

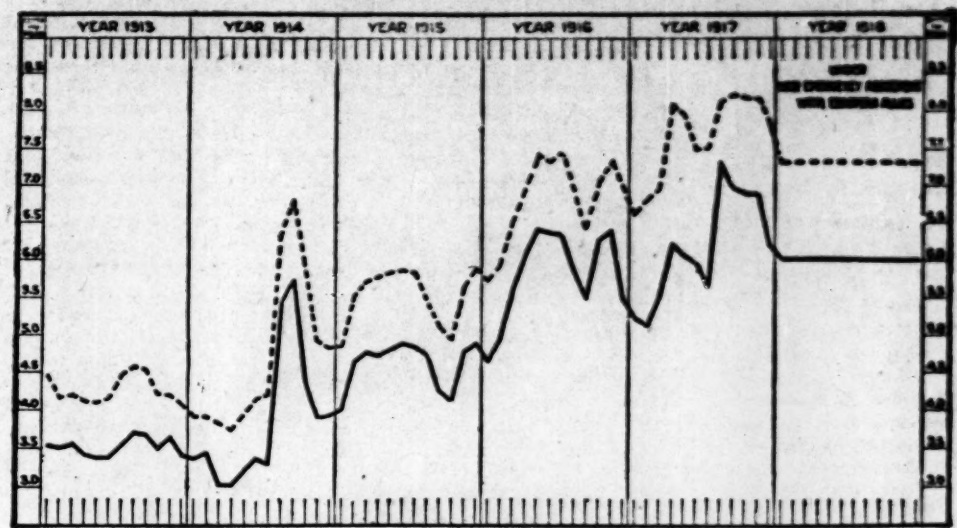
"Old Lady 31"

She Unlocks
The Door of
Your Heart
to
Love and Laughter

A PLAY BY
RACHEL CROTHERS

January 12, STAMFORD, CONN., Stamford Theatre
Jan. 15-16-17-18 and 19, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Majestic Theatre

Why You Are Not Paying 30 Cents for Sugar



Market Quotations—Raw Sugar and Refined Granulated Sugar—Years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918
Comparing and Showing Refining Difference
Raw Sugar—(Duty Paid Price) Refined Granulated—(Not Wholesale Price)

In April 1917 the cables told of a plan proposed by Herbert C. Hoover, then in London, which he described as "a plan by which the Allies can consolidate under one head the whole purchasing of food staples from our market, and not only will competitive bidding be abolished, but by co-operative buying on our side we can arrange the proper balance between the rights of producers and consumers."

This plan was favorably received
by the sugar refining industry, which
had been on a war basis almost from
the beginning of the European War.

The war had brought the Allies in-
to the Cuban market, resulting in
severe domestic and international
competition with no increased sup-
plies. Naturally prices of refined
sugar, both to the American public
and to the Allies, rose under this
forced draft.

Domestic sugar refiners, since the
outbreak of the European War, not
only have safeguarded the United
States supply but have maintained
the lowest sugar prices in the world.

This brilliant record is due largely
to the fact that sugar refining is in
the hands of large business units, with
an excess of refining capacity suffi-
cient to supply all domestic needs,
and so far all demands of foreign
countries.

In the spring of 1917 there was a
serious attempt at the disorganization
of the sugar refining industry, fol-
lowing a long series of attempts at
destruction of sugar ships.

Accompanying these incidents
were widely circulated sensational
reports predicting a sugar famine and
sugar shortage, causing widespread
apprehension.

At that time, even with the assur-
ance of ample supplies on hand, re-
tail sugar prices rose in some sections
to 20 and 25 cents a pound.

The efforts of the American Sugar
Refining Company to allay public
alarm, to check hoarding, to accept a
price less than that which it could
easily have secured, and to distribute
its product fairly and evenly among
the trade, were of real public service.

While there were great supplies of
sugar in far-away Java which ordi-
narily would have gone to Europe,
yet the necessity for saving ships be-
came so great that Europe turned to
Cuba for even larger supplies than
previously.

It takes a cargo ship 150 days to
make a round trip between England
and Java, while a round trip between
England and Cuba can be made in
50 days.

Under these circumstances and
seemingly to avoid paying proposed
United States war taxes on refined
sugar the European Allies purchased
in Cuba the sugar which ordinarily
would have come to the United States
in the fall months.

These conditions, and especially
the necessity of saving ships, led the

In war time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of
the public we serve.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

United States and the Allied Nations
to urge upon the sugar industry the
adoption by voluntary agreement of
the original Hoover plan, under the
authority of the Food Control Act,
passed August 10, 1917.

The cane-sugar refiners and the
beet-sugar producers unanimously
agreed to the Hoover plan as a patri-
otic act in the interest of the Amer-
ican people and as an aid to the
Allies.

This is the significance of the ap-
pointment by the United States Food
Administration of the International
Sugar Committee to which the Allies
send representatives for England,
France, Italy and Canada, and to
which the United States contributes
three members.

Upon the success of the operation
of the International Sugar Commit-
tee under the directions of the Allied
Governments, acting for practically
half the civilized world, will depend
the readjustment of the world's sugar
markets.

This plan is full of promise to all
the nations party to the convention.

It is an assurance that sugar, al-
though comparatively cheap in view
of war conditions, will not by reason
either of competitive or speculative
activity be increased in wholesale
price.

Sugar will become stabilized in
price with sufficient profit to pro-
ducers, refiners and merchants to
maintain and stimulate production
and to cover the cost of refining and
of distribution.

The marketing of Domino Cane
Sugars in cartons and small cotton
bags by this Company has helped
amazingly during the pinch of the fall
months in giving a wide distribution
among the retailers of the reduced
sugar supplies.

While a barrel formerly was the
unit of the grocer the same amount
of sugar put up in cartons and small
cotton bags can now be divided be-
tween two or more grocers and so
serve a larger number of people and
prevent hoarding.

It will be necessary for grocers and
consumers to watch carefully their
distribution and purchases during the
approaching period of readjustment.
The refineries are now starting up
and supplies of raw sugar coming
forward, but it will take weeks, and
possibly months, for the return of
normal conditions.

Housewives can aid in conserving
the sugar supply by buying these
package sugars.

SABOTAGE RENEWAL EFFORT BROKEN UP

Inquiry at Government Agencies Shows This Has Been Accomplished by Arrest of Number of Germans and Scandinavians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inquiry at the offices of government agencies, devoted to the detection of spy activities and the overcoming of propaganda influences, reveals the fact that recently, by the arrest of a number of persons both of German extraction and from Scandinavian countries an organized effort to renew sabotage practices in the United States has been broken up.

The investigators of the Department of Justice are constantly on the alert to detect any operations on the part of persons in sympathy with the enemy. The most insidious work of these persons recently is the constant circulation of false reports, particularly in Atlantic seaports, concerning disasters and battles in which large numbers of Americans have been lost.

At the moment the story is going about the country to the effect that an armistice is about to be declared, or at least that it will be declared within 60 days. Persons of prominence have been mentioned in connection with these reports.

Another false report is that affecting the financial situation, accompanied with knowing intimations that the large industrial institutions are about to collapse. Persons familiar with the financial and industrial situation of the United States say that there never has been a time in the history of the United States when its banking and industrial condition was better or sounder.

The purpose, it is explained, of all these reports is to produce an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty.

Illinois Investigation

Federal Agents Looking Into Alleged Plots to Disturb War Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—United States District Attorney Karch in this city has said that federal agents are investigating alleged plots to disturb the Liberty Loan and other war campaigns in several cities in St. Clair and Monroe counties in Illinois.

NEW AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board was held recently in London. Sir Allwyn Fawcett presiding. The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Minister of Labor attended at the opening of the proceedings.

Mr. Prothero, in offering his good wishes to the board, referred to the consideration which had been given to its constitution. The 32 representative members came from as many as 21 different counties and therefore collectively they possessed very wide and extensive knowledge and experience of the various circumstances of farming and of agricultural employment throughout the country. The Wages Board might be regarded as probably representing the farming interest of the country to a degree which had not previously been attained. He thought the board were happy in their chairman and deputy chairman and the other appointed members, who would be in a position to consider the problems presented not only impartially, but with a breadth of vision not readily obtainable when personal interests were involved. The responsibility laid upon the board was very great. The conditions under which the actual tillers of the soil worked and lived must have far-reaching effects on the future of agriculture. If fair remuneration were denied either to employers or to workers, Mr. Prothero said, the food production of the country could not properly be maintained. If the Wages Board displayed a spirit of moderation and compromise, and aimed at the reconciliation of conflicting interests and the promotion of the common interest, their labors would prove a blessing to the whole agricultural community.

Mr. Prothero went on to announce that he proposed to amend the provisional regulations for the constitution of district wages committees, made by the Board of Agriculture on Nov. 20, so as to provide that the representative members of the District Wages Committee should be appointed by the Wages Board, instead of by the Board of Agriculture as originally contemplated.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, in expressing his pleasure at the establishment of a wages board in agriculture, which he had long advocated, expressed the hope that the harmony evident in the board's opening proceedings might continue throughout, to the benefit of all concerned in the agricultural industry. The scheme of wages boards, he said, was established by Parliament for the first time in Great Britain in 1909, and everybody must admit that these boards had justified themselves. Some industries to which the Trade Boards Act had been applied had been quite transformed in character, with great benefit to sections of workers in the community, without prejudicing the industries themselves. Indeed, so successful had the legislation proved that their extension in other directions was being generally urged, and it would be his duty, as Minister of Labor, shortly to seek for powers to apply the scheme to every industry, where it appeared that labor was not adequately remunerated. One fact which emerged from their experience, he said, was that when the

representatives came together on these boards, they got to know each other, and to understand each other, and that greater harmony prevailed throughout the whole of their relations. He ventured to hope that equally good results would flow from the establishment of a wages board in agriculture, in which he saw the possibility of great improvements in the conditions of the class from which he himself came.

After settling the rules of procedure at their meetings, the board proceeded to consider the question of the determination of areas for district wages committees. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the county should be adopted as the basis for the areas for which district committees should be set up, and a committee consisting of three appointed members, three representatives of employers, and three representatives of workers was appointed to prepare a detailed report embodying recommendations as to the precise areas of the committees, to be submitted to the board at their next meeting.

A NEW ITALIAN SOCIALIST UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A new association, called the Italian Socialist Union, has been formed among the Italian Socialists to which the Reformist Socialist Ministers, SS. Bissolati and Benini, have given their support. The intention with which the Italian Socialist Union has been formed is the promotion of the union of Socialists of very different schools of thought. It has published in the *Azione Socialista*, the organ of the Reformist Socialists, a manifesto addressed to the Socialists of Italy, beginning with the words: "The world was prepared and launched by militaristic and feudal Pan-Germanism, unhindered by the German Socialistic proletariat, surprised us when we were lulled by the illusion of an inviolable peace. Many of us heard the words of Pisani on the eve of Sapri rise up from our hearts, 'If no good should come to Italy as the fruit of our sacrifice it will always be a glorious thing to find people who imitate themselves willingly for the sake of her future,' and we are ardent supporters of the intervention of our country in the war."

"Others, on the other hand, arrayed themselves against the war or assumed a passive attitude, making every effort to deny the inexorable facts. Our ancient enemy is now invading Friuli and Venetia, and many of the Socialists, who, up till yesterday, were opposed to the war, perceive that they can no longer maintain their attitude of aloofness from the tragedy."

The manifesto goes on to speak of the high ideals of Socialism, and appeals for unity among those who profess it and for the support of the claims of national individuality and love of country.

"If peace should be possible tomorrow we should owe it to this war which will bring about the independence of the nations," the manifesto states. "All our efforts today should be devoted to the service of national effort. There is, today, only one policy and that is the national policy. Austria will always threaten war because the nationalities which she incorporates are not independent. The Fatherland, as we understand it, is not merely not a cause for war, it is a condition of peace. It does not stand for hate, it stands for love. Humanity can be loved only through the Fatherland. The Fatherlands are the component parts of humanity. The function of this war is to recognize, strengthen, and complete Fatherlands. The defeat of the Fatherland would involve the ruin of the proletariat which, whether in Italy or as emigrants abroad, would remain wretched and downtrodden without any strength or energy with which to realize their aims as a class. Therefore we have called you to come together and you, inasmuch as you profess a sound Socialism, will certainly make answer to our fraternal appeal."

FUNDS NEEDED FOR REPAIR OF BRIDGES

Large appropriations for rebuilding or repairing bridges crossing the Charles River must be made shortly, according to a special report which the Metropolitan Park Commission has submitted to the Legislature. An appropriation of \$100,000 annually for the next five years is sought for the Arsenal Street, Western Avenue and River Street bridges.

It is estimated that \$500,000 will be required soon for rebuilding the Essex Street Bridge, near Cottage Farms, which is said to need surface improvements necessitating an expenditure of \$30,000. Harvard Bridge must be rebuilt soon, the commission points out, and in the meantime surface repairs costing \$120,000 are required. The Forest Grove Bridge also will have to be rebuilt in the near future.

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS RATES UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tentative findings by the Interstate Commerce Commission today held justified increased commodity rates on cotton and woolen piece goods in any quantity from New England mills to New York and Brooklyn. Cancellation of commodity rates on wholly and partly finished textiles from New England to New York and Brooklyn were found unjustified. Commenting on the textile finding the report said: "So long as carriers continue to maintain commodity rates on piece and woolen goods with milling points grouped, they should not deny similar commodity rate basis to textile manufacturers." The report is the preliminary finding in the New England dry goods case.

GRAIN AND SUGAR "WASTED BY TON"

The Masonic Observer Takes Issue With Hoover Statement That "There Is No Waste of Food Among Our Allies"

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Masonic Observer takes direct issue with the statement attributed to Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, in the circular letter sent out over his printed signature by the National Food Administration, that "there is no waste of food among our allies."

Commenting on this statement the Masonic Observer says: "No one can deny that stringent regulations have been made by our allies, for observance by most of their people, to conserve food and other essentials and prevent wastage, or that heavy penalties have been provided for the punishment of any failing to live up to these requirements. To this extent the statement that 'there is no waste of food among our allies' is undoubtedly correct, but here is the other side of the question:

"Over 120,000 tons of sugar wasted by English breweries in 1917 is an estimate that has never been disputed. This is probably well inside instead of outside the quantity worse than thrown away in making beer during the past year. Almost enough sugar to ration the entire British Army for 1917 turned over to profit-grabbing brewers to destroy at a time when actual privation existed in England, and Belgian women and children were starving."

"Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, urgently needed for the making of bread to feed the hungry and destitute, wasted in the same way, and then we are asked to believe that 'there is no waste of food among our allies.'"

"France still allows the brewing of beer, and the certain wastage of sugar and grain resulting."

"On top of this, England made it a Happy New Year, for the brewers, by issuing an order late in December permitting them to increase their output for the first three months of 1918 20 per cent above what it was in 1917, and followed this up on Jan. 1, 1918, by ordering compulsory rationing of sugar for the people and forbidding the sale of ice cream and water ices altogether."

"The record of our own United States in this respect is nothing to boast of. Conservative estimates make it that we are wasting fully one-third more sugar and grain in the brewing business in this country than England is across the water, probably more than enough of both to ration our entire army and navy at the present time."

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE WAR IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The fact that the Germans are invading Italy in force has undoubtedly gone far to disperse what may almost be described as the parochialism of many writers and speakers on the subject of "our war" as they called it. The picture drawn in the past has not infrequently been that of Italy at grips with her hereditary enemy for the vindication of her national claims, or, in other words, the acquisition of the Italian-speaking provinces at present under Hapsburg rule. This applied, of course, only to a certain number of speakers and writers, for many have always had the wider vision of the world war and of Italy's share in it as a "struggle for liberty and civilization," or, often repeated phrase, "Still there has been a fairly widespread tendency to look to Austria as the principal enemy, almost to the exclusion of Germany. The change in this respect since the invasion has been a marked one, and some of the newspapers go so far as to speak of the "new war." That, however, the transformation is not quite complete, and what, in its opinion, this circumstance portends, is plainly set forth in a leading article in the *Unità*, a strongly pro-Ally Rome weekly paper which rarely fails to deal very faithfully with certain sections of Italian public opinion.

After pointing out that the country has shown itself able to recover from the recent military disasters, it goes on to say that even this fact can be turned into a fresh cause for illusions and mistakes. To read certain newspapers one would think, it continues, that victory had again begun to smile upon them and that the military crisis was over, and these papers seem ready to return cheerfully to the old noxiousrodomontade of the last two years. These are the papers which have always tried to believe in "our war," as distinct from the war of France and England, and they have often contrasted the invincibility of Italy with the indifferently fortune of her allies. These are the papers which last spring protested bitterly at Signor Bissolati's declaration, in France, that he considered himself a soldier, not only in Italy, but of the whole anti-German Entente. These are the papers which have always raised, and embittered the diplomatic questions such as those of *Albania*, *Albania*, the triangle in Epirus, Asia Minor, and Lake Tehad, which might have placed difficulties in the way of the thorough understanding between Italy and her allies, essential to a complete coordination of military action. Even the German offensive against Italy has not, according to the *Unità*, eradicated the old incorrigible Germanophilism from these papers. To read them one might think, it declares, that Italy was continuing "her war" without any allies

against a common enemy, and one might ask what the French and English and American soldiers, of whom other papers spoke, were doing in Italy. Already foolish people, obedient to the suggestions of the German newspapers of Italy, were lamenting that the glory of the coming victory would have to be shared with other armies. Just in the same way these people had, a little while ago, rejected the idea of a vast and powerful Italo-Franco-British combination on the Italian front, on the pretext that the Italian Army must not share with others the glory of arriving at Trieste.

Now as always, the *Unità* declares, German propaganda in Italy is concentrated on the prevention of a thorough and unconditional cordiality between Italian public opinion and that of her allies. Not every one in Italy realizes the harmfulness of this propaganda and the need of counteracting it. Too many people in the country, not excepting men composing the Government, suffer from the "particularism" denounced by Mr. Lloyd George in his last speech in Paris. Particularism, the *Unità* declares, is responsible for all their diplomatic and military mistakes during the war, and it still continues to influence people and to prepare the way for fresh mistakes, and it is on this condition of childish and concealed ignorance that the treacheries of German propaganda are built up. This is the mental condition which they must combat, the article declares, by spreading a just idea of the conditions and strength of their country as they really are and not as they appear in the dreams of certain irresponsible people, and in the misrepresentations of those who have an interest in exploiting those dreams.

FURTHER COMB-OUT OF BRITISH MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On Nov. 22, 1917, an order was made by the Home Secretary, supplementing a previous order made on May 12, 1917, withdrawing all certificates of exemption, issued on grounds of employment, to persons of military age employed at coal mines, who entered the coal mining industry after Aug. 4, 1914, and were of military age at that date, and are engaged as winding engine men, pumpmen, electricians, or fitters and mechanics (including blacksmiths, joiners and wagon and tub makers and repairers).

The position now is that persons who were of military age on Aug. 4, 1914, and who have entered the coal mining industry since that date will be available for recruitment, subject to the following arrangements respecting applications for exemption:

(a) Application may be made by a man to the colliery recruiting court on the ground that a mistake has been made as to his age or the date of his entry into the coal mining industry, and that he is accordingly not covered by the terms of the Home Secretary's declassification orders of May 12 and Nov. 22, 1917.

(b) Application by an employer to the colliery recruiting court on the grounds mentioned in (a) or on the grounds that a man is indispensable to the working of the mine, but an application on the ground of indispensability can only be made when the man is engaged as a stoker or is in one of the excepted classes above mentioned, and is placed in the new medical grade 2 or 3, that is to say, is not in the old medical category "A." The word "pumpmen" only includes for this purpose men engaged in working mechanical pumps.

(c) All such applications by or on behalf of a man to the colliery recruiting court must be made not later than seven days from the issue of the notice calling the man up for service, and must be made on the special form provided for the purpose (Form 26), which can be obtained from the inspector of mines.

(d) The right of application to a local tribunal on personal grounds in accordance with the regulations or instructions is of course not affected.

TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES

I. B. Stoughton Holborn, "Art and Citizenship," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.
Edward I. Farrington, "The Arnold Arboretum," Massachusetts Horticultural Hall, 2 p. m.

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WE OFFER FOR YOUR INSPECTION

"THE NEW SILKS FIRST"

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Pussy Willow—plain and fancy Khaki-Kool

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THE MILLAR SILK CO.

21 E. Grand River Ave., Cor. Farmer, DETROIT

NEED OF SERVICE FOR BOSTON URGED

Speakers at Boston City Club Dinner in Honor of Mayor-Elect Say That there Should Be New Men at City Hall

Service was the keynote repeatedly

struck at the dinner and reception given by the Boston City Club on Thursday evening in honor of Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters. "A democratic form of government is founded on the assumption of voluntary public service, and it can only exist for the people if they give to the city or to the state in return for the privileges of such government such services as are needed when called for," declared Mr. Peters in his address.

Former Mayor Nathan Matthews, who with former Mayors John F. Fitzgerald, Josiah Quincy and Thomas N. Hart, were guests of honor along with Mr. Peters, discussed some of Boston's municipal problems and declared that to render Boston the sort of service that is needed, three-quarters, possibly, of the present executive chiefs and members of municipal boards should be replaced. Former Mayor Fitzgerald, in turn, insisted that at least 95 per cent of the city department heads are efficient.

A letter from Mayor Curley in which he promised his services to the incoming city administration was read.

Mr. Peters said he realized that his election as Mayor meant that the people of Boston demand a more progressive and enlightened municipal government. He said he hoped that between the Mayor and the people the fullest extent of mutual confidence would exist during his administration.

"You cannot legislate a good government on to the people, and cannot raise above the ideals which they maintain," said Mr. Peters. "The stream can go no higher than the spring which is its source. We must remember that a democratic form of government is based on the idea of sacrifice by the individual. The advantages and independence of a democratic form of government cannot be obtained unless its responsibilities are assumed as well. Too frequently do we find among our citizens an attitude that the government is something from which they are to take everything they can in the way of protection, or of help or service, but to which they have no obligations to render anything, and to which they do give only with deep reluctance."

Referring to the financial problems of the administration, Mr. Peters said that conservation was the watchword of the hour. He alluded to the operation of the new state tax on intangibles, which, he said, would mean a reduction of \$174,036.76 in the fund which may be appropriated for strictly city purposes in Boston.

He said that of the \$36,000,000 odd

expended by Boston the present fiscal year, the Mayor had control of about \$16,000,000 from the tax levy and that of this more than \$10,000,000 is used for payrolls and pensions. He said the war would and is bringing new problems, social and economic, and that the people and their servants must be prepared to meet them.

A BOYCOTT PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—If certain of the ultra-violent French-Canadian papers can have their way the Province of Quebec is to commence a boycott against Ontario firms. Le Canada, a Montreal Liberal paper, says that it knows of a number of "local French-Canadian houses which have decided to have no further commercial dealings with Ontario concerns, 'people who are regarded as the enemy of their race.' They will deal only with Quebec and American firms. What the proposed boycott is thought of by the English-speaking press may be gathered from the columns of *The Gazette* of Montreal, which, while pointing out that Quebec's traders and producers sell more to the provinces than those of other provinces sell to Quebec, and that therefore the boycott might prove to be unprofitable, adds 'also, from a national point of view, as from a moral point of view, boycotts are condemned as mischief-making. Business men know this, and will in their own way settle the foolishness.' La Presse, it should also be mentioned, makes, editorially, a plea for the pulling down of the wall between Ontario and Quebec.

VANCOUVER ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—As was announced in *The Christian Science Monitor*, a short time ago, the first woman candidate to run for a provincial legislature is Mrs. Ralph Smith, who will be the independent candidate at the coming by-election in Vancouver. The suggestion was made at the time of the announcement of her intention to run, that she should be given the honor of an acclamation. This, however, is not to be the case, as a soldier has entered the field, in the person of Sergt.-Major Robinson, who is a veteran of the Boer War and who in the present war was awarded the D. C. M., was mentioned twice in dispatches and finally invalided home.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is estimated by military authorities that 240,000 Canadian soldiers and sailors overseas cast their votes at the recent election. In North America, the naval and military vote numbered about 40,000. Votes cast in Europe will be counted at the office of the Canadian commissioner in Paris, and, in England, at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, where they will be allocated to the respective Parliamentary districts. The allocation of the North American military vote will take place in Ottawa this week.

LA FOLLETTE FACES REBUKE AT HOME

Wisconsin Loyalist Forces Gain Strength and Numbers, and the Election of Their Candidate Is Confidently Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Senator La Follette is surely losing his prestige in Wisconsin. Today the ebb of his political fortunes has reached such a point that a fusion candidate on a loyalty platform could defeat the strongest candidate for the United States Senate which La Follette could bring out, even though he were able to command all the pro-German votes of the Democratic and Republican parties, the pacifists and the Socialists. This is the conclusion reached by local men who have made a survey of the State recently, and by correspondents who have come into the State to investigate. It is borne out by an examination of the state press made for a period of several weeks by a correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

In the special session of the Legislature, to convene during the latter part of February, Senator La Follette will have to face an attempt to publicly censure him for his conduct. The resolution has already been drafted, it is said.

Six months ago Senator La Follette and his contacts might have won in such a contest. He was then at the apex of his power. He not only had drawn to himself all the alien and the anti-war vote, but his own followers, who were trying to be loyal to him and to America at the same time, had not begun to desert him in such numbers as to deplete his ranks. The decline since then has been marked, and it will continue steadily so long as America is in the war. The Senator has no reserve vote from which to draw. He won over every vote that could be brought to him when he advocated an embargo on arms, fought against the declaration of a state of war, and against conscription.

BOSTON STAGE NOTES

William Faversham is coming to the Majestic Theatre Jan. 23, in R. C. Carlton's "Lord and Lady Algy," with the exceptional cast now acting the comedy in New York. The principal roles are taken by Mr. Faversham, Miss Maxine Elliott, Miss Irene Fenwick and Maclyn Arbuckle. The cast also includes Lumsden Hare, Miss Florine Arnold, Miss Eva Le Gallienne, George W. Howard, Philip Leigh, Mrs. Edmund Gurney.

Jan. 23 Raymond Hitchcock comes to the Colonial Theatre in his "intimate revue," "Hitchy-koo," which amused New York playgoers through the summer and fall months.

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

Khaki-Kool, the fabric pre-eminent, is already assured a new triumph in the coming season.

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H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Hand Loom Industry for America

The revival and fostering of the art of hand loom weaving is the object and purpose of an organization, recently formed, of craft workers and others interested in hand-wrought textiles in and about New York. It is their firm belief, not only that people of a comparatively new country, with no centuries' old peasant art for a background, may in a fairly short space of time build up a national art, but that such an art will provide a pleasant and also a profitable occupation for artistically inclined persons of various occupations and conditions. This new organization has established studios in New York City, where they are teaching the designing and weaving of hand loom fabrics and tapestries, that same petit-point embroidery which was so popular in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, block printing, dying of threads and silks, and the reproduction or copying of all sorts of antique fabrics of many periods. What they want to do is to develop the weaving of textiles from the professional standpoint, and to teach such work and other crafts to all those who wish to learn, especially to those who desire to earn their living by making beautiful things.

Another thing that they are trying to do is to raise money for scholarships—maintenance scholarships, as they might be called. This was tried out when Louis XIV, some centuries ago, established State ateliers in France, for the fabrication of beautiful things and, gathering together artists of talent, provided comfortable living for them, in order that they might give free play to their genius and produce beautiful things untainted with commercialism and worry about their daily bread.

The New York organization desires to help the talented to make beautiful things for the homes and public buildings of this country and to conserve their energy and enthusiasm, by providing those who need such help with comfortable living conditions.

The craftsmen, who have begun this work in New York, are also undertaking to find markets for the work done at the studios. They are eager to cooperate with decorators on all types of textile reproductions, and they also wish to design and make fabrics for unusual artistic costumes and theatrical productions.

"We want to reach all sorts of people who are interested in making beautiful things," said Mrs. Annette Sterner-Pascal, president of the organization, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There is no reason why we should not make useful things beautiful as well, so far as possible. It is high time that we began to think more of having truly beautiful things in our homes. Beauty ought not to be out of reach of anyone. Artistic things ought not to be so expensive that only a few may afford them. European peoples have had them for ages and they have been made by rich and poor alike. We have their lovely textiles and embroideries for study and reproduction. Fortunately, and I do believe that we have an enormous amount of undiscovered, hitherto uninspired, artistic ability in this country."

"Another thing that I consider important is that experience has nothing to do with it. Many a woman with

artistic ability finds herself, when her children have grown up and so make comparatively few demands upon her, with talents and energy which, if she could but have the right guidance and teaching, she might turn to a pleasant and decidedly worth while employment, which she could engage in without going outside of her home. Such an employment should be profitable financially as well, if she desired it to be so. There is absolutely no reason, that I can discover, why a woman, just because she has others to support her or because she has an income large enough to supply her needs, should be content just to exist—to vegetate, as it were—when there are so many lovely things that she might do and do at home. Take needlepoint, for example; that is interesting work and one can make beautiful things from it. In my opinion, it is high time that we in America realized the value of having beautiful things about us, and the great possibilities of our country and our people for doing truly artistic craft work. This organization is trying to preach that gospel far and wide and establish hand crafts and hand industries which cannot fail to supplement and help the growth of art instincts and art appreciation in this country. We welcome, too, artists from foreign countries and are glad to have them share with us the knowledge which has been handed down to them by the older artists of their lands. We hope to have teachers from other countries in our studio also. We are planning a great work and are eager for all who are interested, not only in the art of America, but in international arts and crafts, to join in with us in this work."

"There is no reason why America should not, in a short space of time, have well established hand crafts and industries which can stand comparison with those of Europe," said M. Manuel Gengoult, a French artist, who is in charge of the school of weaving at these newly established studios. "You have plenty of material here, plenty of talent, only America is a young nation and has not yet found the time to establish such arts as have grown up in Europe, among peasant peoples, throughout many centuries. Moreover, you have not a peasant class and you have invented so much machinery for doing work that was formerly, in other lands, done by hand. But, still, there is no reason why you should not now turn your attention to fine hand craft and establish artistic hand industries. Take this tapestry that we are weaving here, for example. Why should you not make just as beautiful tapestry here as they did at the Gobelins studios, when Louis XIV was a patron of the art, and as they do today when every craftsman there is an artist who may, perhaps, not weave more than a metre of tapestry in a year, but will make that a perfect metre of tapestry. With all the beautiful old tapestries for pattern and the talent and ability that you have here to adapt those old designs, infusing them with the feeling of these times and this nation, it seems to me that, in three or four years, America ought to have established a hand weaving industry of her own, that will be able to take its place with that of the old world."

The Origin of One Color Scheme

A little girl with a sensitive eye for color had received a new box of paints, together with some flat wooden ornaments cut out and prepared for painting; she selected a door-stop of dainty design from among them, and, before preparing her palette, as she had been taught to do, called her mother in consultation on the weighty matter of selecting her colors. "You see, I'm only a very beginner," she explained, "and I want to do this one beautifully, so won't you please help me not to get the colors wrong; what do you think would be nice?" Now this mother was learning to be helpful, without being domineering, and she had no wish to substitute her own ideas for those of her little girl in even so small a decision as this one; so she asked the child to find some picture in the house, on the walls, or in a book, which she thought beautiful in coloring, and worthy to be a model for her own little effort at a masterpiece. The child looked long and earnestly around the walls of different rooms, rejecting with sure intuition the rich-toned chef d'œuvres of one or two moderns, and the faithful copy of a mellow old master, as being unsuitable in color for her little figure of a door-stop. Books of Walter Crane's lovely decorations were searched next, and some of Kate Greenaway's quaintly charming pictures presented a strong appeal to our aspiring young artist; but she finally decided in favor of a delicately colored etching of Arthur Rackham's, from a bulky volume of Grimm's Fairy Tales, and began, under her mother's guidance, to plan the colors out in the right order and proportion for the real little objet d'art she intended to produce out of that wooden door-stop. The result of all this earnest work and right guidance was surprisingly beautiful, even to older persons and artists who saw it, and the thought came to one of these: why not carry out the same idea in household decoration? She too started in to apply the same plan. Taking a rare and beautiful Japanese print, she sent for samples of wall paper, cretonnes and sun-proof curtain materials in the tones of the print, taking care to use the different colors in their original proportions, as nearly as possible, using, that is, the tawny background color for her wall-paper, a monotone with little irregular markings like finger-prints on a palette. The color that was used in the

next quantity in the print, a soft pine-green, for her hangings and furniture coverings, while the last two touches of color, dull copper and velvety black, which covered a small part of the surface of the picture, she was careful to use sparingly around her room in such objects as a Chinese carved chest, a chair of teak-wood, and a small ebony table, moved from another room where they did not harmonize with the rest of the furniture; and, for the copper note, a large home-made (but not obviously so) lampshade shed a becoming glow over a reading table and sofa at night and fairly glowed with pride in its own lovely tint by day. A piece of coppery oriental embroidery, done with green soft-toned silks, in that favorite color combination of the Chinese artist, was hung on the door of a cupboard, and more touches of copper, green and black were added in the soft down pillows, round and muff-shaped, that were made to adorn the roomy davenport. The room is a success, voted so by all who see it, and the designer plans to "do" other rooms in her house over, on the same basis of selecting a favorite picture, tapestry or rug; perhaps even taking some museum treasure, which she cannot hope to own, for a model in her work, and reproducing the colors as faithfully as possible in what she calls her own stamping ground.

Two Delicious Frozen Desserts

Macaroon Ice Cream—Whip 2 cups of thick sweet cream as stiff as possible and beat into it 2 dozen macaroons, which have been pulverized, and 2-3 of a cup of powdered sugar. Place in a freezer, pack with ice and salt and let freeze without stirring. This may be prepared early in the morning and will then be ready to serve at luncheon or, if prepared at noon, will be just right to serve for dinner at night.

Apricot Ice—Make a sirup of 1 pound of sugar and 4 cups of cold water. Boil until clear. Press the contents of 1 quart can of apricots through a fine sieve and add to the sirup with the juice of 7 lemons. Pour this into the freezer, set it away and, when cold, freeze as any ice cream. When almost frozen, beat the whites of 2 eggs until stiff, add 1 tablespoon of powdered sugar and stir into the sherbet.

(This is the fourth article in a series dealing with the history of English furniture and with its characteristics, the previous articles referred to having appeared on Dec. 21, Dec. 28 and Jan. 4.)

Until the end of Queen Anne's reign, we know the furniture of the various periods simply by the name of the sovereign under whom it was produced. It is only with the advent of Chippendale that the individual designer lends his name to his productions. That fact, in itself, tells us something of the man, of his dominant character and the force of his original genius.

In 1727, just at the end of the reign of the first George, who succeeded to the throne in 1714, Thomas Chippendale



A highboy, with the broken pediment and ball-and-claw foot

dale, a carver and cabinet-maker, came from Worcester to ply his trade in London. With him he brought his young son, then 18, also named Thomas. It is with the younger Thomas Chippendale that we are particularly concerned, for he was destined to far outstrip his father.

During the earlier years of his career, Chippendale made furniture in the tradition of Queen Anne, with cabriole legs and splat backs for his chairs. But, even at this time, there was a noticeable difference between his designs and the Dutch-English furniture that had been in vogue. His tendency was toward refinement and elaboration; he lightened proportions, added grace to certain contours, and decorated his pieces with the carved ornament of which he was a master. The backs of the chairs, which had been hoop-shaped, were now squared up at the corners, the solid splats were pierced to form strap-work patterns, either flat or carved, and the cabriole leg was usually carved at the knee with a lion's head or a masque, terminated in a claw and ball foot.

Besides his natural heritage of English tradition, Chippendale borrowed from three main sources—sources quite alien to the staid Dutch regency of Queen Anne furniture. Not only did he boldly adopt from the Chinese, the Gothic and the flamboyant French, but he imposed these foreign elements on a Queen Anne background, and even mixed the three with a rare amount either of discretion or of recklessness. The rich profusion of French decoration, both Louis XIV and Louis XV, appealed to Chippendale especially, and he appropriated the flowing curves and rococo details, which had caught his fancy, to the use of furniture which remained surprisingly English, in spite of all.

Of the Chinese mania which obsessed England, mention has already been made. Beginning as early as the time of William and Mary, it persisted through Anne's reign and was at its height in the early days of Chippendale's career. Sir William Chambers, who had made many voyages to oriental ports and was a careful student



The French influence displayed in a ribbon-backed chair

of Chinese art, had set the fashion for Chinese wall papers, Chinese gardens, pagoda-like summer houses, and straw matting. Chippendale was one who turned all things to his own account. And so it is that we find him making cabinets with pagoda tops, chairs with Chinese fret backs, and tables

English Period Furniture: Georgian

I. CHIPPENDALE

with delicate pierced stretchers, surmounted, perhaps, at their intersection by a bell-like Chinese finial.

This astonishing diversity of Chippendale's genius is to be accounted for under two heads: his native versatility and the tastes of his customers. Besides being an unparalleled master in the arts of carving and design, Chippendale was a long-headed business man. He was quick to sense the possibilities in foreign motives which might be adapted to his own furniture, and sagaciously accurate in his judgments of what would appeal to popular favor. He must have been cannily aware, too, of the value of the personal equation in matters of buying and selling. It is said that his shop, which for many years was an institution in St. Martin's Lane, London, was a favorite gathering place of people of fashion—people, of course, who were Chippendale's logical customers. Here they would meet of mornings, dropping in casually to see what was new in that marvelous workshop; they would remain for hours, retailing the gossip and the petty scandals of the court and of fashionable circles. But, although Chippendale was a clever business man, using advertising methods which were usually less crude than those in practice today, he made no compromise either for the sake of popularity or profit. This was before the day of commercialism, and, while the financial status and return of his shop were important, the artistic merit of each individual piece, turned out in that shop, could be sacrificed for no material considerations. In the matters of design, of execution, detailing and construction, every piece bore the mark of the master cabinet-maker; and, while not all of the work could have been executed by Chippendale himself, it received his personal attention and oversight, as was the rule in the establishments of the Eighteenth Century English cabinet-makers.

Besides his acquaintance with some of the influential folk of his day, another factor which aided in bringing Chippendale to public attention, and focusing interest upon him as a force in the annals of furniture making, was his publication, in 1754, of a book of design plates. Taste in titles at that time was somewhat elaborate, and Chippendale sent his book out into the world, as "The Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director." It was destined to have a widespread influence. It immediately established the furniture which it portrayed as "Chippendale," instead of merging the character of the designer in the name of the reigning sovereign, as had been customary up to the time. In a larger classification, it may properly be called "Georgian furniture," because it fell within the time of the three Georges. But this is a title which it shares in common with the furniture of the

a carved decoration, straight square legs, often channelled, and enough of the combined curves and angularities, which are the piquant quality of Chinese contour, to give to this furniture



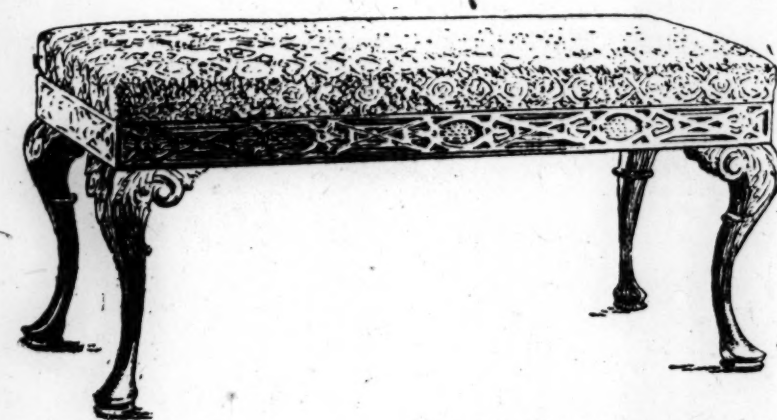
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A mahogany chair of Chinese Chippendale design

an interestingly oriental flavor. He was wise, however, in not making his Chinese creations too exotic to be acceptable to conservative English householders.

One important element in the development of Chippendale's genius was the introduction of mahogany as the cabinet wood, par excellence. The exceptional toughness of this wood rendered it peculiarly suited to the carvers, too, and Chippendale was enabled to indulge in whatever elaborations his fancy prompted. The marvelous intricacy and delicacy of some of Chippendale's carving, which has survived intact to the present day, is responsible both to the skill of this peerless carver and to the peculiar qualities of the wood in which he worked. Aside from the comparatively few pieces which were in lacquer, Chippendale fashioned all of his furniture from mahogany, often veneered to show up the rich figure of the grain, and it is in this wood that all of the modern adaptations and reproductions of Chippendale furniture are made.

By the time of Chippendale's activity, social life had become complex and the standard of living and of household elegance was high. Practically all the furniture, to be found in a well-appointed modern home, was made



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A settee, with Chinese carvings and the "hoof foot"

Brothers Adam, of Heppelwhite and Sheraton; and its own distinctive and popular appellation is "Chippendale," linking it always with the name and taste of the great designer who was its author.

In the matter of motives of design, Chippendale was much less an original than he was an adapter. The one, however, requires almost as great a touch of genius as the other, and the rare good taste with which he combined what seemed hopelessly conflicting styles is an indisputable evidence of his ability.

The French phase of Chippendale's work is chiefly displayed in the elaboration of his chair backs, although it had its effect on other pieces, and tended toward lightened proportions and more graceful and spirited contours. The elaborately carved, ribbon-backed chairs are good examples of his French manner. Other favorite chair designs were the pierced splat-back, the interlaced back, and the ladder-back, the latter being one of the most charming of the simpler chairs.

Gothic influences are to be discovered in the traceries of the glass doors of his china cabinets and bookcases. Both of these pieces of furniture, under Chippendale's hand, grew to exceptionally large proportions. In many cases, they were made in three divisions, the central one projecting slightly beyond those at the sides. There are Gothic chair backs, too, though less commonly than French or Chinese; sometimes filled with delicate Gothic fret work, and sometimes showing characteristic Gothic pointed arches between the divisions. Legs, formed by a cluster of slender members, are suggestive of the clustered columns of Gothic architecture.

Mention has already been made of the Chinese attributes in Chippendale's work. The most prominent features of this phase are the pagoda contours of cabinet tops, small pierced brackets which occurred at the juncture of chair legs and seat, Chinese lattice or fret work, either pierced,

Some Novel Curtains

"We came to California for sunshine, and I am not going to have it shut out of the inside of the house by heavy curtains," remarked a bungalow owner, in the southern part of the Golden State, as she followed an admiring but curious glance of a visitor, to the open-meshed and unusual curtains in a light and airy living-room.

"I am wondering where you ever got anything so in harmony with the furnishing and in such material," replied the other.

The few pieces of furniture in the room were of wood, painted by the owner a bluish-gray, with a splash of orange or bright blue, occasionally blazing forth in the design which decorated them. Rugs, cushions, the few pictures on the wall, were in harmony; and the curtains, now glinting a blue of that shade popularly known just now as "liberty," again, a pale orange, as clear as the fruit on a tree outside, certainly were a distinct note of charm and effectiveness.

"Suppose you go up and look at it," said the hostess. "You will find you have bought such material by the bolt over and over again. Blue and orange dye did the rest."

The visitor gasped her surprise, as she went close and examined the material.

"Just plain white mosquito netting, dyed these lovely colors. You have hung one length over another, with what a happy result!"

"Nothing could have been more effective here. They let in all the light I want, and are beautiful enough to add grace and color," was the answer, "and one can use so many combinations. A neighbor has combined yellow and brown most satisfactorily."

"And I know a room where gray and

rose would be perfect for the window," thoughtfully commented the other.

"I have thought it might add to their beauty to paint, in water color, a flower here and there, a conventional design of some sort. But that could be a matter of taste in the owner," said the mistress of the bungalow, as they turned away from the window. "I am satisfied with my curtains just as they are now."

A Soft Felt Hat

An attractive piece of mid-winter millinery is the hat made of soft felt, with, perhaps, a brim of another material. One good-looking specimen of this sort of head wear is a small, high-crowned hat of soft gray felt—the sort of felt of which banners and pennants are made. A conventional design is cut out of this, all around, leaving a band of cutwork about the crown. Under this is placed a band of rose-colored felt, which thus fills in the cut-out pattern. The result is extremely effective, although the pattern is a simple one. The brim of this hat, a narrow affair, is of a rough, rose-colored material.

Another pleasing hat, the soft kind that fits snugly and comfortably on the head, has a soft, high crown of black velvet and a narrow brim of old blue felt. This brim is buttonholed about with black silk—the heavy, twisted variety—and the sole trimming consists of a little spray of felt flowers and leaves, in harmonizing colors.

Such hats as these—the home milliner, if she has good taste and a feeling for friendly colors, can make at home, at small expense of time and money.



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WOMEN'S WORK
IN SCOTTISH CAMP

Cooking for Officers Cadet Battalions Is Done by Women—Work Much Appreciated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—The work of feeding the cadets of the ninth and tenth officers cadet battalions, each numbering several hundred men, is a big task. About 1000 persons, all told, have to be provided with food daily, in each battalion, including 600 cadets and 100 women. Fortunately for these men, the military authorities put women on to this work, and as a result the work is being well done. As the unit administrator, Miss C. E. Cairns, remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Cooking is a woman's job."

The work was begun by the Women's Legion, a voluntary organization, which carried it on till the W. A. A. C. was started and given a definite standing by the British military authorities. The women join up for the duration of the war, and are under military discipline and rules, just like enlisted or conscripted men. They wear uniform, a coat-trunk of cotton khaki, with a war overcoat for out-of-door use. They are drilled by a military drill instructor in squad drill and physical exercises, and are expected, besides, to go in for some form of out-of-door games, such as hockey or football, on their own sports ground.

Galles, on the Ayrshire coast, between Irvine and Troon, was once sacred to the national game of golf. Now it is devoted to sterner tasks. Its fine dry grass is covered with innumerable huts and some big tents, its clubhouses—Dundonald and Western Gals—are billets and recreation rooms for the women of the W. A. A. C. The site is well chosen. It is fresh and open, sandy and dry. The sound of the sea pervades it, while the mid of the sea is the beautiful Isle of Arran, like a miniature Scotland with its northern peaks pointing skywards, reflecting the glories of sun and shade, and the soft atmosphere of Western Scotland on their bosom.

The two battalions are run separately, but in describing one, some idea of both may be obtained. In the ninth, there are about 100 women, cooks, waitresses, domestic workers, and a house matron. The cooks are all trained workers, mostly students of a college of domestic science. The unit administrator and her assistant, Miss Ballantyne, were trained in Edinburgh College of Domestic Science. These two rank as commissioned officers; the house matron, chief cooks and chief waitresses as N. C. O.'s; the others as privates. Instead of the army salute, the girls acknowledge their superior officers by giving them "eyes right." This consists of dropping the arms to the sides and turning the eyes in the direction of the officer.

The question of rations occupies much time and attention. The allowance made to cover two good meals a day, lunch and dinner, is such that it is found better to give a substantial meal at midday and a lighter meal in the evening. The great kitchen where the cooking is done is quite a sight. It is furnished with every possible contrivance for steaming potatoes, vegetables, and meat; it has great ovens for roasting, and boilers for porridge and soup. The bread comes from Irvine, but scones and pancakes are baked daily. Cakes are now barred, and plain food is the rule. On the occasion of the visit of The Christian Science Monitor representative to the camp an enormous tub full of plum-pudding mixture was being transferred to pudding bowls to be steamed. Trays of stewed steak and turnip, and of chops stood waiting their turn. Down the center of the kitchen ran a line of about eight coal ranges. A drawback in Galles is the lack of gas for cooking. Out of each ration, so much fat and bone has to be returned daily to the Government. The kitchen for the officers' mess of about 46 and for the officers' mess of 24 or so, were much more home-like. The cook in charge of the officers' mess spoke with appreciation of the wonderful outlook from their windows of sea, sky and far-off hills, aloof from the haunts of men.

Close to the big central kitchen is a comfortably furnished and heated rest room for the girls, which saves them the journey to the recreation rooms at a fire, a piano, a sewing-machine and comfortable resting chairs. The girls get up entertainments for themselves, a whist drive, a concert, or a fancy-dress ball. On Sunday they attend morning church parade. Their wages run from 26s. a week, with their board, which is not a great deal, as wages are at present, and they do not compare favorably with the wages of munition workers. Hence there is some difficulty in maintaining and adding to the staff, now that women's work is so much more sought after. The administrator and her assistant are busy people, occupied fully from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. There is endless detail to be arranged, and frequent changes among the staff. The efficiency achieved and maintained is recognized by all. Among those who can testify to this is the Duke of Connaught, who recently reviewed the corps. Those in authority at Galles are highly appreciative of the work done for them by the women. The greatest kindness and consideration are shown by the colonel and the adjutant, and this attitude is reflected throughout the camp. The whole atmosphere of the place speaks of intelligence, self-control and industry.

APPEAL FROM D'ANNUNZIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The Venetian Gazette has published the text of an appeal from Gabriele D'Annunzio to an Italian officers. It runs as follows: "Today

there is no salvation for him who yields or for him who flees. There is no salvation for him who does not resist. There is no salvation except in fighting with all our strength and all our weapons. This war is a war without pity, a war without mercy. This pact has been imposed by the enemy, observed by the enemy and confirmed daily by the enemy. It is a war fought for the abolition of the whole of one great civilization for the benefit of another which is not its equal, the abolition of the whole of a great history in favor of another one which is of lesser value, the abolition of one great consciousness for the sake of another which every day displays its inferiority. It is no longer just to recall the Goths and the Huns in the face of this new barbarism; the cruelty of the ancient barbarians was unconscious; the cruelty of the modern barbarians is premeditated, disciplined, coordinated like a formula; their fury is like a chemical product. It happens that we sometimes laugh in the very midst of the horror, when we consider certain attitudes and poses of this ferocious and mechanical beast. It will have to be dismembered. Let us persevere."

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Shorter Saloon Day

The willingness of saloon-keepers to accede to the recommendations of the state committees on public safety may be taken as one more indication that the liquor interests of the United States realize that national prohibition is inevitably coming, and that any sort of strenuous opposition will have the effect of hastening the day. The attitude of the liquor interests, indeed, somewhat resembles that of David Crockett's raccoon, who, according to the legend, upon seeing that hardy pioneer draw a bead on him cried, "Don't shoot, Davy, I'll come down." In Concord, N. H., the retail liquor dealers, as a means of conserving coal, voluntarily agreed not to open their places of business until 9 a. m., and to close at 8 p. m. In taking this action they showed more vision than liquor dealers in Massachusetts, who waited until they were ordered by the Fuel Administrator to open later and close earlier. In Worcester, among the Massachusetts cities, the liquor-dealers have voluntarily shortened their day, probably not wishing to attract too much attention at a time when the schools are being closed for lack of coal. Many private business enterprises, indeed, must expect to be affected by a fuel shortage that keeps a ship loaded with supplies for American troops abroad, waiting nine days at an Atlantic port for coal enough to make the voyage.

Fruits of "Frenzied Finance"

All over the United States the street railways are petitioning the state legislatures for the right to increase their fares. Net earnings of trolley roads have fallen so low, in many cases, that it is declared impossible to market new issues of stock, since little inducement can be held out in dividends. Increases have recently been granted in Connecticut, in the large mill towns of Massachusetts, in Reading, Pa., in Wheeling, W. Va., and in Lexington, Ky. The grant in Massachusetts was made after lengthy hearings, in which it was shown that a large amount of money, which one big road must earn before any net profit can be made, is paid out to meet exorbitant rates of interest on the franchises of small roads which were absorbed long ago. For one branch, the absorbing road undertook to pay 13 1/2 per cent a year on the principal invested, for the right of taking over the line. The rolling-stock and other physical property was long ago scrapped, but still that 13 1/2 per cent payment must be made, for the absorbing was done by a special act of the Legislature. Many a similar bit of "frenzied franchise" put through without sufficient thought of the day of accounting, has contributed to the mountain of obligations which street railway companies in many states now find themselves facing. They have achieved the monopolies they sought, but at a cost which now forces them to seek legislative relief. While these companies are asking the right to charge six-cent, and even seven-cent fares, the traveling public is unconvinced that it is receiving fair service for its present five-cent fare. At least one or two cents of each passenger's money must, in many cases, go to meet the heavy obligations imposed by the reckless financing of the activities in seeking monopolies.

New Hours for Milk Men

Another ancient tradition has passed, in Baltimore, where milk delivery has been put on a permanent afternoon basis. In that city the point is forever gone from one of the perennial jests of the city. The visit of the milk-man at 4 a. m. was always a prolific source of low comedy material, but it will never again seem funny, in Baltimore, except in a melancholy, sentimental fashion. Thus time change once reliable themes. The labor agitator in the coal-mining districts, for instance, unless he wishes to make his hearers laugh, will now agitate for something else than higher wages, with many of his hearers receiving \$300 a month or more in pay, and coming in an automobile to hear him talk.

A Knitter Honored

All the thousands of women who have been faithfully knitting for the men at the front will feel that they have been honored, in a sense, by the recognition won by Mrs. Margaret Cameron, of Grand Forks, N. D., to whom King George has given a war medal as a mark of appreciation for the large number of articles she has knitted for British soldiers. A familiar saying might be revised to read, "They also fight who only sit and knit."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison, M. P., has been British Minister of Reconstruction since the formation of the Coalition Ministry in 1916. Previously he had been parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education since 1914. Before his entry into political life, when, in 1910, he became Liberal member for the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch, Dr. Addison had devoted himself to the profession of medicine. At the time of the passing of the National Insurance Act, he was one of its strongest supporters. His work at the Ministry of Munitions was characterized by great energy and thoroughness.

F. W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Mass., who is moving, in the United States House of Representatives, for investigation of the postal service and the delay in the transportation of mails, especially letters sent to the American Expeditionary Force in Europe, is a lawyer of creditable record in Massachusetts' public affairs. He has never been a "machine" partisan Republican, has usually identified himself with the civic improvement causes of the State, and, when in the local Legislature, was to be counted on for opposition to undemocratic and illiberal laws. He is of the scholarly type of public man, who is interested in the theoretical as well as practical phases of government, and who knows the history of political and economic evolution. Because of this, and in recognition of the value of his published comments on phases of democratic government, he has had academic recognition from Harvard University, and has there lectured on special phases of democratic government in the United States. Mr. Dallinger is not a sensationalist, or a bitter partisan, hence his present action is the more significant. He was born in Cambridge, and was educated at Harvard College and the Harvard Law School.

Julius Kruttschnitt, president of the American Railway Association, and chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Railway, who is acting as spokesman for railway companies that oppose the proposition to leave indeterminate, save by congressional action—the restoration of the transportation lines of the United States to their private owners at the close of the war, is one of the commanding figures and successful administrators in the railway world. A Louisianian by birth, a civil engineer by profession, with a Washington and Lee University training, he began his career low down in the ranks of the officials of the Louisiana & Texas Railway and rose to be its superintendent. In 1889 he joined the working administrative and shipping staff of the Southern Pacific road, and by 1895 had become general manager of the huge system with his headquarters in San Francisco. This position he maintained until 1904, when a change of duty and new authority shifted him to Chicago. Since 1911 he has been in New York City, and there he has had more to do with the control of the broad policies of the road in its relation to the Government, its owners, and the financiers, at home and abroad, who have developed the system. He is a positive factor in the enterprises upon which he enters; has been successful in meeting ethical and economic issues due to conflicts between capital and labor, with more than ordinary skill; and, on the whole,

he has a record of constructive service quite different from those of the older type of railway administrator.

Maj.-Gen. Payton C. March, of the national army of the United States, who has just been nominated to the same rank in the regular army, is one of the ablest of the younger officers of the military arm of the Government, and, by common consent of observers in Washington, is scheduled for responsible duties under and acting with General Pershing in France. His father, Prof. F. A. March, was a distinguished member of the faculty of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. The son graduated from this school and then went to West Point, leaving in 1888 and entering the artillery arm, where most of his work since has been done. In 1898 he formally came out with a record of unusual capacity and high rank. In the period when the United States was at war with the natives of the Philippines he figured prominently and won unusual honors for gallantry. Later, when it came to administration of captured areas of the archipelago, and reconstruction of the social and political status of the inhabitants, he was a success. During the Russo-Japanese War he was commissioned to watch the military operations for the United States Army. Of late years his duties have arisen from his connection with the general staff, and from special details to tasks caused by efforts from within the department to meet new demands upon the army. In short, General March is one of the "intellectuals" who, to soldierly qualities and executive ability, adds mastery of technique and knowledge of developments in the military art abroad.

Lawson Purdy, who succeeds to the important post of secretary of the New York Charity Association, for many years has been on the tenement house committee of the society, so that he is able to take up its work with some knowledge of the special duties devolving upon him. He will come to the place with the prestige of 11 years of service on the tax board of the city, during which time many abuses have been ended, a large increase of revenue to the city procured, and issues forced upon the electorate for discussion which are fundamental to equity and democracy in any community, especially one constituted as New York City is. For these results Mr. Purdy has been largely responsible; and because of his local service he has a national reputation as an authority on the subject of taxation, and has shared in international conferences, where his word has been weighty. Much of this national and international reputation has been gained through circulation of his writings dealing with taxation. The charity society, in getting him as a successor to Edward T. Devine, now in France, gains a man of experience, ability, and knowledge of conditions in New York City. He knows the city in which he is to work, and this knowledge is what an important social worker from some lesser and more homogeneous city might not have brought to the place.

FARMERS PLEDGE WAR AID

DETROIT, Mich.—The delegates to the State Association of Farmers Clubs at Lansing, says a dispatch to the Detroit Free Press, pledged complete support of the farmers they represented to all the National Administration's programs, including food conservation and increased acreage.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Grows with Detroit"

188-90 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

One of the Finest Displays in
the White Sale Is the Snowy Nainsook
Philippine Lingerie—Every
Stitch Made by Hand

Now it is within the limitations of practically every woman's purse to indulge in this dainty, practical, handmade and embroidered wear, especially when it can be had at White Sale prices.

Many months ago we realized that this wear would be raised in price and perhaps its quality standard reduced, so we laid in an unusually large stock. That is why in this great white sale, Philippine wear of the original first quality nainsook is so well represented. That is why the garments are all in that full, wide style, cut so generously and perfectly.

Hudson's—Fourth Floor—Main Building.

Hand scalloping makes every edge, top and bottom of combinations, sleeves and top of gowns. All the hems and seams are done by hand, besides the sprays, which are in the most individual and delicate designs. Envelopes and gowns are \$2.95, \$3.95, \$5 and \$5.95 up to \$7.50 for envelopes and \$25 for gowns. Skirts are \$5, \$6.95 up to \$12.50.

All This Month—
Our
Great White Sales

—values in dainty lingerie unprecedented in this History of the Norbro.

MRS. NORBURY NORBRO
The Paris Shop of Detroit
17 Grand River East DETROIT

Distinctive Jewelry
NOVEL WATCHES, ETC., TOO
FAMILY CHESTS OF SILVER
REPAIRING

Hugh Connolly and Son
State, at Griswold, DETROIT
Phone Main 2180
PONTIAC (Mich.) Store, 12 N. Saginaw

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue
260 Woodward Avenue
2960 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park

DETROIT
Men's, Boys' and
Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

WIRICK'S
Glove and Hosiery Shop

35 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Mich.
GLOVES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
HOSIERY
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Highway Freight Train
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—A highway freight train is being operated by motor trucks, all the way from Akron, O., to Boston, Mass. This freight line is called the Boston & Akron Express, and it is operated by a tire manufacturing company. So successful has the experiment been so far that the company has been ordered so as to extend the service. The round trip is 1510 miles, and the scheduled time is less than a week. Several truck trips have also been made to Washington with material for the Government, and good time was made. On this trip from Ohio to the Atlantic Coast but 28 miles of unimproved road are found. This stretch gives more trouble than all the other hundreds of miles. It is the weak link in the chain. This service has convinced many manufacturers, who have been studying it since it began last April, that the problem of economic distribution is going to be enormously helped by the country road, as soon as it is put into condition to accommodate highway freight trains. The motor truck is on its way to relieve the railroads of some of the enormous carrying business that is now embarrassing them. The iron track has been doing splendid work and will continue to do it. But more and more it will be supplemented by permanent country roadways. The highway freight train has doubtless come to stay. Through routes will be quickly developed to supplement the railways, especially for short-haul traffic.

Farm-to-Table Service
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The persistence of the Post Office Department in its attempt to bring farmer and consumer closer together ought ultimately to be rewarded. Since the establishment of the parcel post constant efforts have been made to bring the two into a more profitable relationship. The newest plan affecting this district is for a motor truck service between Indianapolis to Shelbyville, Tenn., passing through Columbus, Seymour, New Albany, Louisville, Cave City, Ky., and Nashville. This is the old stage coach route, chosen for

Klines
KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS
CINCINNATI DETROIT

Our Semi-
Annual
Clearance
Sale

— the greatest sale
of the year—begins
December 26th

This is the event that
thousands of women eagerly
await, because of the
extraordinary offerings

Clearance
Prices in all
Departments

DJ Healy shoes

222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
CUSTOMERS TO
GENTLEWOMEN

Himelboch's

180-182 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.
THE NEW DRESSER
Jewelry, Satisfactory Guarantees
Specially offered at \$5.00 and \$5.50
Smart and practical models giving new life
to the winter wardrobe. Charming applications
of wool, cheviot and silk embroidery.
soutache braiding and colored-glass bead-
work give them individual distinction.

BROSSY'S
FRENCH DYERS, CLEANERS
Est. 1881
Faded Garments, Rugs, Drapes, Flannels,
Garments, dyed mode shades.
Gowns, Gloves, Portieres, Clothing dry
cleaned. Write for prices, etc.
Weeks: 886-888 Woodward Ave., Detroit,
Mich. Phone Grand 4800.

INSURANCE LINES

Attractive Auto Rates
J. H. B. COLLINGS
General Agent
Cherry 2990, Detroit. 524 Peachacat Bldg.

SKILLED LABOR
NEED EMPHASIZEDTraining Along Technical Lines
Urged as a Pressing War-
Time Necessity in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The need of more men who have been trained along technical lines is pointed out in the December report of the Bureau of Employment of the New York State Industrial Commission. The present labor turnover, says the report, is due not only to restlessness, but due also to the fact that many workers are taken on at plants because they have certain training, which their work soon shows to be very poor. "The employer," the report says, "assumes that he has no time to train these men, and he lets them off, again sending out an order calling for other workers having the training and experience considered necessary. We must have more men trained along several technical lines, and now is the time for a decision as to how this training should be given. "The State Department of Education is affording an opportunity for training along some lines in the technical schools. Some of the shipyards are considering giving training in technical schools."



Annual

January Clearance Sale

on every floor
in every department

Forty-ninth Annual Sale of Linens

Table Cloths Napkins Towels
Decorative Linens Blankets

BIG BARGAINS OFFERED
IN
Suits, Coats and Dresses
MANY AT 1/2 PRICE
SOME EVEN LESS

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

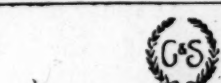
Steinway

—Supreme among
Pianos!

Sold in Michigan only by us.
Other instruments taken in
exchange.

Grinnell Bros.

24 Stores. HEADQUARTERS
243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT



Grimshaw & Stevens
DETROIT, MICH.
Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters
16-18 Grand River Avenue, West
124 Griswold Street
1515 Woodward Avenue

Hickey's

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes,
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT

MacDiarmids Candies

32 Broadway
211 Woodward Ave. cor. Grand River
McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain
747 Woodward Ave. cor. Alexander
1505 Woodward Ave. just below Boulevard
DETROIT, MICH.

Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order
121-123 Grand River Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

Novelty Silks

Unusual values—priced regularly from
\$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard. Special Sale
Prices \$1.19, \$1.49 and \$1.69.

New York Shops, Inc.
"Gaily Dressed in the Dress"
244 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
Entire 2nd Floor Woodward Avenue, across from
Grinnell's

GRIFFITHS-JANS
FURNITURE
CO.

Unquestioned Reliability
1865-67 Grand River Avenue, Near Oregon
DETROIT

The Russell Co.

250-254 Woodward Ave.
Detroit
WOMEN'S APPAREL

THE HUDSON
PIANO STORE

THE CHICKERING PIANO of to-
day is the result of the genius and ex-
perience of the Chickering family and its
loyal employees covering a period of
nearly one hundred years.

It is one of the masterpieces of American
industry. This store is proud to offer it
to its clientele.

Hudson Piano Store
The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Grows with Detroit"
188-90 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Exclusive Styles
In Misses' and Women's
Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Skirts, Waists and Furs.

The Rollins Co.

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade,
DETROIT

GOLDENROD

(CREAMED)

BUTTERMILK

LIGHT LUNCHES

SHOP NO. 1—144 Wayne Street
Opposite Board of Commerce
SHOP NO. 2—128 Griswold Street
Opposite Miles Theatre
O. G. BURLAGE, Proprietor
DETROIT.

Canfeldt Apartments

Newly Furnished Suites With Bath
Also
Single Rooms With Hot and Cold Water
STRICTLY MODERN
100 East Canfield Avenue, DETROIT
Phone Grand 428

Hair's Restaurant

Popular with Business Men,
Women and Shoppers.
258 Woodward Ave., Detroit

Milton Corset Shop

Exclusive Agency
"FROLASET CORSETS"
241 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

WRIGHT KAY & CO

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER, WATCHES,
CLOCKS, CHINA, CRISTALL, STATIONERY, LEATHER
GOODS, ETC.

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS HEAVY TODAY

Not Much Activity Displayed in the Trading and Price Movements Are Perfunctory—Steel Issues Are Most Prominent

Heaviness prevailed in the early New York stock market today. Losses became fairly large in numerous instances. United States Steel common opened more than a point lower, rallied somewhat, and then dropped below the level reached at the start of the session. Sears-Roebuck was strong again. American Can, Anaconda, Telephone, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Mexican Petroleum were other issues to be decidedly heavy. Kelly-Springfield Tire advanced a point.

United States Steel in Boston also lost considerable ground. Telephone advanced and Swift was up a point at the opening, although later it fell off, followed by a recovery.

The New York market became steady late in the first half hour at the lower range of prices.

Trading continued very quiet throughout the forenoon, and there was not much improvement in prices. Not gains at midday were recorded by a few stocks, including Kelly Tire, Mexican Petroleum, Sears-Roebuck, and Virginia Carolina Chemical. Losses of a point or more were shown by Texas Company, Steel, Reading, Goodrich, General Motors, General Electric, Crucible, the Bethlehem Steel issues, Gulf, Delaware & Hudson and American Telephone.

On the local exchange American Telephone was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 105 $\frac{1}{2}$. After improving $\frac{1}{2}$ it declined more than a point. Swift was up a point at the opening at 132. It gained a point more and fell back to 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday.

Strength of January preferred was about the only feature of the early afternoon trading. Peoples Gas and Pullman were also higher. United Fruit had an advance in Boston to 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ before the beginning of the last hour.

WOOLWORTH STORES OPERATING RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not only was 1917 a record year as regards F. W. Woolworth Company sales and Christmas business, but it also established a new record in number of stores operating. On Dec. 31 the company had 598 stores open, an increase of 78 over Jan. 1, 1917.

The year represents the sixth that F. W. Woolworth Co., representing a merger of half a dozen five and ten-cent chains, has been in operation. In that time the business has increased nearly \$38,000,000, or about 63 per cent. The following shows increase in sales, net earnings and stores in operation on Dec. 31 of the past six years:

	Sales	Net earnings	Stores
1917	\$38,000,000	\$1,200,000	598
1916	\$28,000,000	\$900,000	520
1915	\$25,000,000	\$750,000	450
1914	\$22,000,000	\$650,000	380
1913	\$18,000,000	\$550,000	320
1912	\$15,000,000	\$450,000	250

*Estimate before allowing for war taxes. War taxes the company will have to pay cannot be determined until inventory has been made. After paying taxes, net will be considerably lower than the above estimate. Profits on each dollar of sales will undoubtedly, owing to higher cost of merchandise and labor, be smaller than in 1916, when they were the best on record, 10 cents on the dollar. On the whole, it would not be surprising if final net earnings for 1917 will be less than in 1916.

SECURITIES CO. YEAR'S SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Northern Securities Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 as follows:

	1917	Increase
Total income	\$271,045	\$14,435
Exp. taxes, etc.	75,000	2,500
Surplus	246,562	\$20,727
Divs. paid	138,383	\$9,200
Balance	108,179	\$10,000
Profit and loss surp.	2,987,282	108,178

*Decrease.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Snow, probably heavy, late tonight and Saturday; north to northwest winds increasing.

For Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow late tonight and Saturday; probably heavy snow Saturday.

For Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Saturday snow.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

1 a. m. 22.10 a. m. 25
12 noon 27

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 24 New York 64
Buffalo 22 Chicago 24
Cincinnati 22 Philadelphia 24
Cleveland 22 Portland, Me. 20
Lowell 20
Boston 24
Nashua 24
Manchester 24
Concord 24
Rochester 24
Syracuse 24
Albany 24
Buffalo 22
Cincinnati 22
Cleveland 22
Lowell 20
Boston 24
Nashua 24
Manchester 24
Concord 24
Rochester 24
Syracuse 24

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	80	80	80	80
Ajax Rubber	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alaska Gold	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alaska Ju.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chal.	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ag Chem.	81	82	81	82
Am B Sugar	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74
Am Can.	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Fy.	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am H & L	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Int Corp.	55	55	55	55
Am Linseed	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Am Linsd'p.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco p.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt'g.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt'g.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105
Am Steel Fy.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel & Tel.	105	105	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103
Am Woolen	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	45
Am Wool p.	93	93	93	93
Am Zinc	14	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalca	85	85	85	85
Atchafalca p.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Gulf	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
At Gulf p.	60	60	60	60
Bald Loco.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
Balt & Ohio	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	52
Barrett Co.	85	85	85	85
Barrett Co. p.	100	100	100	100
Beth Steel	78	78	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Beth Steel p.	77	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel p. rct	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
BFGoodrich	42	42	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
BFGood'g p.	97	97	97	97
Burns Bros.	112	112	112	113
Butte & Sup.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18
Cal Petrol.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cal Petrol p.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cal Pacific	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	138	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ct Leather	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Chan Motor	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	52
CM & St Paul	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
CM & St Paul p.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi R & Pac.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi R & Pac p.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49
Chi R & Pac p.	60	60	60	60
Chi R & Pac p.	7	7	7	7
Chi & N W	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chile Cop.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16
Chino Cop.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	42
CCC & St L.	28	28	28	28
CCC & St L p.	61	61	61	61
Col Fuel	36	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Gas & El.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32
Com Tab & R.	30	30	30	30
Con Gas	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Prod.	32	32	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Prod p.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cruc Steel	54	54	53	53
Cuban CS	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30
Cuban CS p.	80	80	80	80
Del & Laco.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	107
Denver p.	9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Domes Min.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elkhorn	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie p.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas & W.	35	35	35	35
Gen Electric	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motors	116	116	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
G Motors p.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Go Nor Ore	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harv Cor.	65	65	65	65
Har & Bar.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ill Central	93	94	93	94
*Inspiration	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Ag Corp.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Ag Corp p.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Cor p.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Mer Mar.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Mer Mar p.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Nickel C.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan C So p.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kelley Tires	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	45
Kenne Cop.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laclede Gas	85	85	85	85
Lack Steel	77	77	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
LE & W.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Val.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & N.	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Max Motor	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maxwell p.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maxwell 2 p.	21	21	21	21
Mex Petrol.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miami	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midvale St.	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
M & S L New.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mo Pac w.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mo Pac w p.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Acme	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat C & C	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Enamel	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead p.	104	104	104	104
Nevada Con.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
NY Central	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70
NYNH & H.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
N & W.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Am.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	42
North Pac.	85	85	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
O Cities Gas	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
P & W Va p.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
P & W Va p.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed St.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	61
Pullman	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	107	110
Ray Con.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repub & S.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rep & S p.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal Dutch	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumely	11	11	11	11

*Ex-dividend.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

Corporation's Fiscal Year to End June 30 Next, Expected to Be Best in Its History

The International Agricultural Corporation's \$13,055,000 preferred stock has been advancing for the last two weeks and from its low point shows recovery of 18 points.

The corporation's fiscal year to June 30 next will undoubtedly be the most profitable in its career. The balance for the \$13,055,000 preferred should easily exceed 16 per cent and it may reach as high as 20 per cent. This would compare with a fraction less than 10 per cent per annum earned in each of the fiscal years 1916 and 1917.

On Jan. 1 International Agricultural had 35 per cent in dividends accrued on its preferred stock. The matter of dividend resumption has dragged longer than was hoped. Interests close to this concern, however, hope that by the middle of 1918 something definite can be done along the line of dividend resumption even if it is necessary for a year to pay the dividends in scrip or preferred stock.

RAILWAY POINTS

Operating officials of the Boston & Albany attended a special time card meeting at South Station headquarters last evening.

The Pullman Company discontinued until further notice today sleeping car service between Boston and Chicago on Fitchburg train leaving and arriving at North Station at 1 and 7 p. m.

Marsh P. Willson, train director in pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, accompanied by Mrs. Willson, is spending a leave of absence in New York City.

The Pennsylvania-New Haven Federal Express was operated into South Station in sections today on account of heavy student travel from points south of Trenton, N. J.

Harry Lionette, relief train director in pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Philadelphia.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

Cramp Shipping 40, Electric Storage Battery 49, General Asphalt 14½, Lehigh Navigation 52, Lake Superior 12½, Philadelphia Co 27, Philadelphia Co pf 32½, Philadelphia Electric 25½, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 29½, Philadelphia Traction 70, Union Traction 42, United Gas Imp 71½.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF SWIFT & CO.

Net Profits for Year Enormously Increased Over Previous Twelve Months—Period of Abnormally High Prices

Swift & Co. report net profits of \$42,318,381 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last, equal to 42.3 per cent on \$100,000,000 stock. This compares with 27.3 per cent earned on \$75,000,000 stock in the previous year.

The report compares as follows:

	1917	1916
Gross	\$175,000,000	\$175,000,000
Net	\$42,318,381	\$20,400,000
Per cent on stock	42.3	27.3
Swift & Co.'s balance sheet as of Sept. 30 compares:		
Assets—		
Real est., etc.	\$55,170,507	\$50,692,782
Accounts receivable	\$2,235,714	\$2,404,007
Inventory	\$120,935,778	\$74,888,218
Notes and bills	\$3,716,467	\$7,644,282
Cash	\$8,292,056	\$6,963,253
Total	\$190,350,522	\$142,588,242
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	\$100,000,000	\$75,000,000
Surplus	\$90,350,522	\$67,588,242
Reserves	\$16,435,281	\$20,400,000
Provision for depreciation	\$1,595,500	\$1,311,000
Red int. on bonds	\$4,394,919	\$1,891,387
Accounts payable	\$2,767,093	\$1,072,194
Bills payable	\$7,211,560	\$8,873,500
Total	\$190,350,522	\$142,588,242

Vice-President Edward F. Swift said in part: The year 1917 has been one of abnormally high prices in general, and although the prices of live stock and meats have not risen as much as those of many other important commodities, record prices have been the rule in the live-stock market. The highest prices paid for live stock in Chicago, together with the dates on which they were paid, were as follows:

	1917	Per cent
Cattle	Sept. 19	\$17.00
Hogs	Aug. 21	12.50
Sheep	May 12	16.00
Lambs	May 17	20.00

These prices, however, were for choice lots that topped the market on the respective dates. The actual payments per hundredweight by Swift & Co. at all plants for live stock for the fiscal years 1915, 1916 and 1917, were as follows:

	1915	1916	1917
Cattle	\$7.10	\$7.21	\$8.65
Hogs	7.09	8.49	12.50
Sheep and lambs	7.85	9.16	12.79

As a result of these high prices of 1917, we paid over \$455,000,000 to live-stock raisers during the year, an increase of \$141,000,000 over 1916. The rapid increase in prices is further brought out by the following statement, which shows the average prices paid by Swift & Co. in December, 1916, and December, 1917, and the percentage of increase:

	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	%
Cattle	\$7.10	\$8.65	21.1
Hogs	7.09	12.50	76.3
Sheep	7.85	12.79	63.6
Average	8.69	11.70	34.5

The price of meat was also high, but did not advance as rapidly as the price of live stock, because of the higher values realized for by-products.

The year was also marked by record receipts of cattle, which were the largest in the history of the country. When the 1916 marketings of cattle showed such an increase over previous years, it was commonly believed that this was done at the expense of the number of cattle remaining on farms, but the Secretary of Agriculture stated in his annual report that the number of live cattle on farms in January, 1917, had increased in spite of the greater slaughterings of the previous year.

We learn from the recently issued annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture that the record-breaking marketings of 1917 have again been accompanied by an increase in the number of cattle on farms, and that January, 1918, finds more than there were a year ago.

The number of hogs received at the central markets showed a slight decrease, as compared with 1916. The need for hog products on the part of our allies will no doubt act as a stimulant for greater hog production in the near future. The number of sheep marketed also showed a decline as compared with 1916.

The Federal Trade Commission has been investigating all phases of the meat industry, and its accountants have spent several months during the past year examining our books. We have given these accountants every facility, and believe that the investigation will be of value in helping to set at rest some of the unfounded statements that are commonly made to the effect that packers' profits are unreasonably high.

We feel sure that the result of the Federal Trade Commission investigation previously made by Swift & Co. that their profits are very reasonable and while the profit is very small per dollar of sales, on the large volume of business transacted it has yielded a satisfactory return to the stockholders on their investment.

The Government has deemed it advisable to control by license the operation of all food distributing activities and in its control over the packing industry the Food Administration has limited our profits on slaughtering and meat packing to 9 per cent on the money employed. This will not affect our dividend payments unfavorably.

Our profits during 1917 have been due in large degree to the continuous rise in values. Prices have advanced so rapidly and steadily that between the time of the slaughter of animals and the time of the sales of the resulting meats and by-products, the enhancement of values has been much greater than we anticipated. The total

distributive sales for the year exceeded \$875,000,000.

Higher prices have been paid for fuel, supplies and labor. We have voluntarily increased the wages of employees twice during the year and three times since February, 1918. We are now paying common labor wages 57.1 per cent higher than two years ago. The average pay of women employed in our plants is \$12.20 per week with a guaranteed minimum of \$9 per week. The average wages paid to our plant employees have been increased over 40 per cent in the last two years.

Already 2600 employees have entered various branches of the United States service, and by the time those subject to draft have joined the colors, the total number will probably exceed 10,000 employees.

REAL ESTATE

Papers were filed today transferring the title of a block of five brick buildings at 1991 Columbus Avenue, West Roxbury, from Edward F. Washburn to the Liberty Realty Corporation of Rhode Island. The property carries a total assessment of \$44,300, of which the 983 square feet of land is valued at \$8900.

Title to the brick building at 4 and 6 Perth Street, Dorchester, has been transferred from Joseph Melnick to Isaac Schneider. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$14,600, and the 6432 square feet of land carries \$1600 of the amount.

Another parcel sold consists of a frame house and 4000 square feet of land at 31 Port Norfolk Street, assessed on \$2900 including \$700 that applies on the lot. James C. Emerson and wife conveyed to Rosecoe Rand.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 9	
	1918
1918	\$2,969,000/1909
1917	4,053,000/1908
1916	4,729,000/1907
1915	2,417,000/1906
1914	5,641,000/1905
1913	2,458,000/1904
1912	3,507,000/1903
1911	1,944,000/1902
1910	3,874,000/1901

PRESENT COPPER PRICE CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement has been reached by the copper producers in the Council of National Defense, that the price of copper is to be continued at 23½ cents for the time being.

This agreement is in accordance with the announcement previously made. While the price is satisfactory to the large producers some of the smaller interests complain that it does not permit them to operate at sufficient profit.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

RUTLAND	
	1917
Operating revenue	\$350,685
Operating expenses	\$21,752
Operating income	\$328,933

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN	
	1917
Operating revenue	\$5,508,848
Operating expenses	\$4,211,317
Operating income	\$1,297,531

CUBA RAILROAD	
	1917
Gross earnings	\$465,825
Net earnings	192,281
Net income	103,730
Surplus	10,246

GEORGIA RAILROAD	
	1917
Operating revenue	\$3,450,205
Operating expenses	\$2,399,899
Operating income	\$1,050,306

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM	
	1917
Operating revenue	\$3,829,503
Operating expenses	\$2,171,159
Operating income	\$1,658,344

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE	
	1917
Gross earnings	\$5,508,825
Net earnings	192,281
Net income	103,730
Surplus	10,246

SHIPPING NEWS	
	1917
Statistics issued today show 26 fishing vessels with 740,400 pounds fresh fish arriving at Boston during the past seven days, compared to 36 vessels with 1,355,920 pounds for the corresponding period of 1917.	

One vessel reached the fish pier in time to sell at the early auction of fish at the fish pier today, the schooner Rose Standish, with 6200 pounds fresh ground fish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$13, steak cod \$17.50, market cod \$11@13, pollock \$11@12.5, large hake \$11, and small hake \$10.

Gloucester arrivals today were: schooner Corinthian from Green Bay, N. F., a new vessel, with 1700 bbls salted herring, and British schooner Clintonia, with 400,000 pounds salted cod from St. John's, N. F. Gill netters put to sea, but most of them returned without lifting their nets. A few had light catches.

EDISON ELECTRIC

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston reports an increase in gross earnings of \$49,794 or 5.24 per cent for December and an increase of \$112,524 or 9.46 per cent for the six months from July 1.

KANSAS GASOLINE OUTPUT GREATER

Kerosene Production in 1917 Also Is Larger Than in 1916—Outlook for 1918 Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas production of gasoline and kerosene increased 25 per cent during 1917 over the production of 1916 and bids fair to produce in 1918 50 to 60 per cent more gasoline than was produced in 1916. This is the belief of Ben S. Paulsen, Kansas oil inspector. The year started with only 19 oil refineries operating in Kansas. On Jan. 1, 1918, there were 33 refineries actually at work and two others are under construction. Most of the refineries built during 1917 are still incomplete, and not operating to the full capacity, all of them starting operations as quickly as possible and adding new units as the materials could be secured.

During the year just closed the refineries turned out one and one-half million barrels of gasoline and three-quarters of a million barrels of kerosene. This is an increase of 428,000 barrels over the production of the refineries of the State during 1916. The new institutions have only been working part of the time and all of the older ones have been adding to their capacity as rapidly as possible.

The oil production part of the Kansas resources made the most gains of any single industry in the State during 1917.

NEW ZEALAND'S TRADE WITH SAMOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Auckland merchants are determined that New Zealand shall not lose her supremacy in the Samoan and island trade. The export and produce committee of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce has reported on the war recently given by Col. Robert Logan, Administrator of Samoa, to the New Zealand Government. A copy of this report has been sent to Sir James Allen, the Minister concerned.

The report points out that it is impossible at present to ship copra from New Zealand to Great Britain, though there are large accumulations of that product in the Dominion and in Samoa. While imperial regulations prevented shipment from the Dominion, it was understood that Australia's overseas shipping committee allotted certain space for the shipping of copra from the Commonwealth. The limitation by the New Zealand Government on the amount of flour which could be sent to the islands, and the forbidding of sale by auction of hides from the islands, were said to play a part in diverting trade to Sydney, N. S. W. The unsatisfactory shipping service to Samoa was considered a big factor.

While there was little hope of improvement under war conditions, continued the report, it would be absolutely essential after the war that the Government should insist on the re-establishment of a satisfactory steamer service to Samoa.

Western Samoa, which is under British military occupation, had a total population on July 1, 1917, of 37,491 persons, according to census returns just published. The figures exclude New Zealand officials, and the Dominion troops occupying the island. Totals are as follows: British 648, American 236, Swedes 42, German 530, other nationalities 200, Samoan 35,404, other Polynesians 431.

EXPERTS PRAISE LIBERTY MOTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting yesterday of the Society of Automobile Engineers in this city, speakers praised the Liberty motor which is to be used in American aeroplanes and declared it to be "fully as good if not better" than any that is now being built. Maj. Jesse G. Vincent, formerly vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company, and one of the designers of the Liberty motor, stated that the motor has possibilities which have not been completely fathomed. Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, said: "Sooner or later and sooner than a good many of you think, we are going to have more men in the aviation service than there were in the army and navy combined a year ago."

ROAD'S BONDS HAVE A SHARP ADVANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York, Westchester & Boston first mortgage 4½s, 1946, have been noticeably strong, selling up to 49, compared with low for last year of 37½ and high 75½. At the present price they yield about 9.75 per cent.

Two important incidents have occurred to strengthen the market position of these bonds, namely, government control of railroads, with prospective insurance of bond interest; and the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals affirming the decision of the lower court against the Denver & Rio Grande in favor of the bondholders of the Western Pacific to enforce the contract guaranteeing interest on the latter company's bonds.

The New York, Westchester & Boston bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by the New Haven, which built the Westchester and owns its stock. Several corporation lawyers have examined this guarantee and pronounced it absolute and binding.

The New York, Westchester & Boston

4½s are outstanding to the amount of \$21,390,000, all of which represents invested capital by New Haven. The bonds were brought out in 1911 at 94½ and the greater part was sold to insurance companies and other investing corporations.

Although gross income has gradually increased since the road was built, it has never been sufficient to earn any interest on the bonds, which had to be paid by the New Haven Railroad under its guarantee.

Decline in the price of these bonds has been due to the apprehension that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad would default on payment of its notes coming due next May and thus throw the company into the hands of a receiver. This appears to have been obviated by government control.

COTTON CROP IN TEXAS IS REDUCED

Production in 1917 Smaller Than 1916 Because of Less Acreage Planted and Lighter Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—Drought and late plantings greatly reduced Texas crops, according to reports of the field agents of the United States Department of Agriculture made to and compiled in the Houston office of the bureau. The production of the various crops is comparatively small, considering the acreage planted.

The cotton crop of 1917 was smaller than 1916, both on account of smaller acreage and a lighter yield of lint cotton per acre. The acreage planted in the spring was larger than that planted in 1916, being estimated on July 1 at 11,540,000 acres compared with 400,000 acres in 1916. Practically one-half of this area, the southwestern half, was affected by one of the severest droughts in the history of the State, resulting in considerable abandonment of acreage and comparatively small yields that held for harvest.

Spring drought and prolonged cool weather delayed the planting and growth of the entire crop, but except for the area affected by drought in the southwest, this was entirely overcome to the north, northeast and east and a fringe of counties along the Gulf coast, where there was an unusually good production.

NATIONAL BANK FIGURES HIGHER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total national bank deposits on Nov. 20, 1917, were \$14,798,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of \$2,409,000,000, and over Sept. 11, 1917, of \$1,564,000,000.

Loans and discounts Nov. 20, 1917, were \$5,535,000,000, an increase of \$1,189,000,000 over Nov. 17, 1916, and of \$3,480,000,000 over Sept. 11, 1915.

The proportions of loans and discounts to total deposits Nov. 20, 1917, were only 64.44 per cent, against 66.33 per cent Nov. 17, 1916, and 68.42 per cent Sept. 11, 1917.

United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, including Liberty bonds, held by national banks Nov. 20, 1917, were \$2,354,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of \$1,629,000,000.

Bills payable and rediscounts Nov. 20, 1917, were \$600,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of \$526,000,000.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits Nov. 20, 1917, were \$2,236,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of \$93,000,000.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY'S YEAR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Street Railway Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last, gross earnings of \$6,193,562, compared with \$5,881,505 in 1916. Increased operating expenses, however, which have not yet been made public, are expected to reduce the net earnings. This has been somewhat offset, however, by increased earnings of subsidiary companies.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Astoria Explos.	7½	7¾
Boston & Mont.	46	50
Butte C. & Z.	7¾	8¼
Butte Detroit	6	6½
Caledonia	6	6½
Calumet & Jer.	11¼	11½
Chev. Motors	113	115
Con. Copper	5¾	6¼
Cosden & Co.	7¾	7¾
Curtiss	25	27
Clenrock	3¾	4¼
Howe Sound	3¾	3¾
Jerome Verde	11	11½
Lake Torpedo Boat	3¼	3¾
Magma Cop.	37	40
Max Munitions	4	4½
McKin Dar	53c	60c
Midwest	104	108
Midwest Refg	108	110
New Cornelia	16	16¼
Peerless	15	17
Penn Ky	5¾	6¼
Provincial	46	48
Russian 5½s	43	45
Red Rock	48	52
Sapulpa Ref	9¼	9¾
Sequoyah Oil	9	10
Shelby Gulf	250	260
Success Min	7¼	8¼
United Motors	22½	24½
Un Verde Ex	36	37½
Victoria	3	4
Wright-Martin	7	7¼

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$45,471,901	\$42,080,232
Balances	9,201,012	8,480,311

The local sub-treasury's credit balance is \$70,852.

RESERVE BANKS' PROFITS FACTORS

Small Earnings Due to Fact That Only Small Part of Assets Working—New York's Case

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With assets of more than \$1,000,000,000, and charge for accommodation, in the shape of discounts, for the most part, at 4 per cent, it may be asked why an institution like the New York Federal Reserve Bank does not show profits of more than \$1,000,000 a year, on an average, or at the rate of about 7 per cent per annum on average capital stock. For a little over three years of operation the bank made total profits amounting to \$2,240,378.

The fact is that, in the very nature of its function, only a small part of the bank's large assets are working. The greater proportion constitutes reserve standing back of the local banking system. Out of total resources of \$1,073,234,407, for instance, \$432,785,317 represented earning assets, that is to say amounts invested in discounts, bills bought in open market, aggregating \$24,995,067, and investments in United States bonds and municipal warrants amounting to \$37,760,249. Remaining assets, namely, \$800,459,083, represented gold and cash.

It is, therefore, solely on earning assets that the banks profits are predicated. The more the bank can convert its deposits and liquid assets into earning assets, the greater will be its earnings. This is largely a matter of market demands and less the initiative of the bank itself. It is only because of its greater resources and greater responsibilities that the New York Federal Reserve Bank is able to show larger earnings than other federal reserve banks. In other words, profits shown are the result of the volume of business done rather than any exceptional quality of the investments.

The most recent analysis by the Federal Reserve Board of earnings of federal reserve banks is for the month of October. It is interesting to note that an annual rate of earnings based on investments was about on a par for all the 12 banks, the average being 3.47 per cent. This compares with 2.79 per cent for October, 1916. The following table of interest shows the amount earned from various investments and the rate of interest in October compared with October a year ago, from which it will be seen that the business return for the whole federal reserve system is fairly uniform.

	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1916
Boston	\$124,450 3.58	\$40,965 2.83
New York	\$64,980 3.29	\$6,627 2.69
Philadelphia	\$4,171 3.41	\$4,051 2.53
Cleveland	\$24,616 3.29	\$2,178 2.74
Richmond	\$6,383 3.62	\$2,965 2.62
Atlanta	\$8,333 3.66	\$5,732 3.50
Chicago	\$26,782 3.43	\$2,480 2.90
St. Louis	\$7,832 3.58	\$2,324 2.79
Minneapolis	\$7,442 3.68	\$2,024 2.88
Kansas City	\$8,333 3.41	\$2,789 2.52
Dallas	\$6,723 3.65	\$2,360 2.82
San Francisco	\$7,538 3.70	\$2,943 2.41
Total	\$1,729,994 3.37	\$444,931 2.79

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL'S EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company has closed its year with net earnings of slightly more than \$1,000,000 for the stock, after making an arbitrary charge for excess profits tax allowance of \$50,000. This compares to \$917,423, or 10 per cent earned on the stock in the previous year.

ZINC INDUSTRY IN 1917

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recoverable zinc content of ore mined in the United States in 1917 was about 690,000 short tons, compared with 702,610 tons in 1916 and 605,915 tons in 1915. Owing to the depression in the spelter industry and the necessity of curtailing production, two plants in Kansas, one in Chanute, and the other at La Harpe, have been dismantled and nine more plants in Kansas and Missouri will be dismantled. Twenty zinc smelters were not in operation.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	92½	970
Buckeye Pipe Line	96	99
Chicago & N. W.	250	260
Indiana Pipe Line	96	100
Midwest	104	108
Ohio Oil	340	350
Standard Oil of Cal.	455	465
Standard Oil of Ind.	250	260
Standard Oil of Ky.	300	325
Standard Oil of N. J.	54	58
Standard Oil of N. Y.	410	430
Union Tank Line	84	86

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL

VANCOUVER, B. C.—British Columbia coal production for 1917 will not come up to the figure of 2,485,580 tons of 19

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SWISS PAPER ON CALONDER SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—The Berner Tagblatt, which is the official organ of the Swiss Social Democratic Party and which is wholeheartedly to the Zurich program of the class war, has taken the greatest exception to the speech made by Felix Calonder at the conference of the Radical Democratic Party. It is the herald, it insists, of a period of political reaction, already ushered in by the new regulations issued by the federal authorities concerning deserters and "refractaires." The authorities, it declares, think to take advantage of the Social Democratic Party's repudiation of the instigators of the Zurich riots to take a high hand with the people, and thus to save itself the trouble of looking into the real causes of the disturbances, and maintains that such a policy would be not only politically mistaken, but fatal to the maintenance of Swiss neutrality.

We are not writing threateningly, only at the beginning of the winter. The careless policy of the Federal Council and of the ruling parties has led to economic conditions that mean hunger and misery for a great part of the population. The mistakes committed cannot be made good today. The food situation will become even worse than it is now. This winter will be a most severe one. At a time, and will deepen the prevailing despair. If the Federal Council, if the ruling parties, attempt to strengthen, rather than to modify political reaction, they may get the surprise of their lives. Then it would not be a Dätwyler or a Rotter who would place himself at the head of a movement that is but the answer to shameless and ill-advised provocation. It would be the Social Democratic party itself that would systematically organize the movement, and give it aim and direction. Then the 'absolute reliability' of the army might assume a very different complexion if the Social Democratic party passed to its members and supporters in uniform the watchword, that in no circumstances were they to fire on their fathers and mothers, their wives and children, their brothers and sisters.

JAPANESE FIXED POLICY OF SILENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Japan—Describing the arrival of the special Japanese mission from the United States, the Japan Times says: A representative of the Minister for Foreign Affairs met the ship at Yokohama and the members of the mission were taken to where they met a number of friends and awaited the time for the start of the special train for Tokyo. At the Tokyo central station the mission was accorded a reception in keeping with the official and public estimation of the great services rendered to the country. All the members of the party were enthusiastic over the reception given them in America, everywhere they

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THE CANAL COMES INTO ITS OWN AGAIN



cuts, like that of the Panama Canal; there are those which, all but disused, have a charm similar to that of old coaching roads; and there are the canals which, happily, combine a certain picturesque quality with a thoroughgoing everyday utility, like the waterways of Holland.

In many countries, canals were developed at a heavy expenditure of labor, time and money, bringing prosperity to many cities; but they proved

spring freshets. The main water feature of the locality, however, was the canal, with its narrow towpath, the small reservoir and, some miles away, the big reservoir. The canal was, even then, losing out, yet there were occasional slow-moving boats from spring to autumn, and, in the winter, it afforded an enticing skating course. As for the little reservoir, where would the boys of that region have learned to swim, if it had not been for that?

Recently a small party was taking a hike along the towpath above Washington, D. C. An old man, with a dog who acted as volunteer pilot, rowed them across the canal to the towpath. The mellow haze of late Indian summer brooded over the russet earth, with a flash of late crimson here and there, and, in greater bulk, the deep green of steady pines. The tawny canal lay on one side and the coffee-colored Potomac, broken by rocks and foam in its uneven course, on the other.

"It's a pleasant walk, but what is the good of this old canal?" said one,

a rock just at the bend. Around the curve came two mules tandem, their little feet pattering softly over the brown earth. The rope slackened from a weather-beaten canal boat, with a ridiculous little figure standing perky up in front. As the pedestrians drew nearer, they could read the words, "Happy Days," beneath the rakish figure, and scrawlingly painted in smaller letters: "The day and night are good to me; always happy, always free."

A close inspection showed that the boat was heavily loaded with coal, bound for Washington, where there had been loud complaints of its lack. "Where from?" the pedestrians hailed the man sitting at ease on top of the boat.

"Cumberland," he replied. "How long has it taken you to get here?"

"Eight days." Doubtless trains could have done it in much less time, but there are not enough railway cars to carry the freight nowadays, and train crew and other charges are ruinously high.

There were other boats coming down the canal toward Washington, and they were all bearing their cargo of coal. Unquestionably, the canal is out of date, but it has a supplementary value commercially, and in other respects it affords a restful change from the constant speeding up, with its attendant roaring and shrieking along the arteries of trade.

THE State of New York has had 100 years of seesawing and changing her mind about the canal, and, at the end, has spent over \$100,000,000 more to bring her old Erie system up to date. George Washington, an excellent surveyor and engineer, approved heartily of the project of uniting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson, and Gouverneur Morris, an early statesman, foresaw the time when "ships would sail from London through the Hudson River to Lake Erie"; but ground was not broken for the canal until 1817. The trip of the first canal boat over the course, the Seneca Chief, eight years later, was a matter of great triumph, bells ringing, cannon booming and people shouting along its entire course. From Albany, the canal boat was escorted down the Hudson by a fleet of steamers and, upon its arrival in New York City, there were parades, balls, and all manner of extravagant demonstrations.

But the great canal system of New York lost its prestige, first as the plaything of politicians, and, later, in competition with the railroads, which missed no opportunity to injure its reputation. Finally, it was recognized that, if the Erie Canal system was to be perpetuated, it must be enlarged and modernized, and that is what has been done the last few years, at an expenditure of \$100,000,000—a fortunate thing now that the strain upon the railroads, especially for carrying grain, coal, metals and other bulky materials, from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, is so great.

Canada has been keenly alive to the importance of utilizing her splendid water facilities. There is a tremendous traffic through both the American and Canadian canals, at Sault Ste. Marie. The capacities of the vessels engaged in the lake traffic and using these canals has continued to increase, and the Canadian Government has improved its great waterway to the seaboard to admit the passage of vessels

of heavy tonnage. The capacity of the locks of the Canadian canals is more than twice that of the Erie Canal in the United States, and further improvement is planned, including a

dug between stream and stream and lake and lake, forming, as it were, a great river on which vessels can ply. This Grand Canal of China is almost a thousand miles long and, in a part



Le Quai Vert, at Bruges, Belgium

route from Georgian Bay to Montreal, by way of the Ottawa River.

The new Welland Canal connects Lake Erie and Ontario, enabling large lake vessels from Lake Erie to reach Ontario; later, the St. Lawrence may be canalized, to reach Montreal and Quebec direct.

The canal of the western world that has loomed largest in public attention, during the last decade, has been the Panama Canal, connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean. Politically and commercially, it has been regarded as having an importance that could not be foretold. It is the realization of a dream centuries old, and the last finally successful effort in a long chain of abortive attempts. When Spain, in the Fifteenth Century, with great possessions on this side of the Atlantic, considered a survey with a view to opening up a waterway across the isthmus, the Governor of Panama objected on the ground that it would be "in opposition to the will of the Almighty, who had placed this barrier in the way of navigation, between the two oceans."

The Panama Canal is linked with the Suez Canal, in the purposes for which they were built and the effect upon shipping.

THE history of Suez goes far back into Egyptian times. At various times, the projects were abandoned and the canals permitted to fill up. When Napoleon invaded Egypt, he revived the plan for the establishment of a maritime canal and ordered a survey to be made. At that time, it was generally believed that the Red Sea was 30 feet higher than the Mediterranean, but careful levelings across the isthmus showed them to be practically the same height. Napoleon did not build the canal, however, and de Lesseps presented his scheme to the Viceroy of Egypt. It was delayed by political opposition, until an International Commission recommended the route which was afterwards adopted, the necessary capital was raised and the work was begun.

At what period the Chinese began to dig canals, there is no authentic record to prove. Sometimes it seems as if these remarkable people must always have had canals and other works, so long have they been familiar to them and so well established have they been as a part of the country as the men from the Occident first visited it. One thinks of the Grand Canal of China and the Great Wall of China together, although, of course, they have nothing whatever to do with each other, except that they are both ancient and remarkable works of the Chinese people.

Marco Polo wrote of "a deep channel



One of the large canals in Amsterdam, Holland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson

a river or a stream, although greatly diverted from its ancient course in parts."

At Canton, the oldest city in southern China, the river is, in effect, canalized and the shipping is heavy and varied. The water is deep enough for ships of 1000 tons burden as far as the city, but foreign boats come up only as far as Whampoa, nine miles to the southeast, where there are extensive docks. Here the loading and unloading is done by native boats. Vessels of deep draft lie outside the bar. Forty miles below is the Boca Tigris. Mouth of the Tiger, and the water widens into a wide estuary. Water divides the old from the new town and surrounds the island and the suburbs, where the Europeans live, so that Canton has an abundance of picturesque water life, including a big houseboat population.

The beginnings of canal building in Europe are usually attributed to the Dutch, the "low countries" being peculiarly adapted to this kind of construction and today Holland, Belgium and a part of northern France are noted for their great systems of canals. The Zuider Zee was the only means of access to the port of Amsterdam prior to 1826, and these limitations threatened her with the loss of the greater part of her trade. The Amsterdam Ship Canal, which is 16 miles long and enters the North Sea at a point convenient for trading with England and other countries, has been called a "gigantic example of engineering compressed within a limited extent." The Dutch do things thoroughly. To build this canal so as to get the greatest effect and not to disturb villages and waterways required skill and patient work, as well as the

expenditure of a very large sum of money for so small a country, but it was successfully accomplished. The Amsterdam has three locks and one planned larger than those of Panama. Its depth is greater than the average depth of the North Sea.

FRANCE has had canals since 1605, the most famous of her early canals being the Languedoc, connecting the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean. It has been the French policy of recent years to make considerable appropriations for the improvement of harbors and internal waterways, the Rhone-Marseilles Canal, which includes a five-mile tunnel through a mountain, having been completed since the war began.

England has found her inland waterways of great practical importance since the question of transportation has become so urgent, because of the war. Those owned by the Government, taken over by the Government along with the railways, and later the independently owned canals, have come under the same control. In the South Staffordshire district, which has become an important munitions area, it was found that the canals could be relied upon for a great part of the haul between producer and consumer, and in other districts, both in England and Wales, the waterways have been called upon to do their bit.

An effort is to be made in the United States, also, to restore and utilize its canals and develop its waterways more fully, and this project, as a war measure, is to be brought before the present Congress.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The canal over the river, at Liverdun, France

too slow for an age that first acclaimed steam, and then electricity, as the measure of progress. Latterly there have been movements looking to the revival of many of the old canals. Some economists and public-spirited men have found good in them, even in an age of electricity. Those who have had a sentiment about the old canals hear these words gladly.

The writer was born far inland. The only natural body of water in the neighborhood was a tiny stream, which one could leap across in dry seasons, although it made up for it by running wild over the flats in the

skipping a stone along the brown surface of the patient watercourse.

"There would be no towpath for the walk, if the mules did not hoof it up and down here," defended another; "and look, there's a bluebird!"

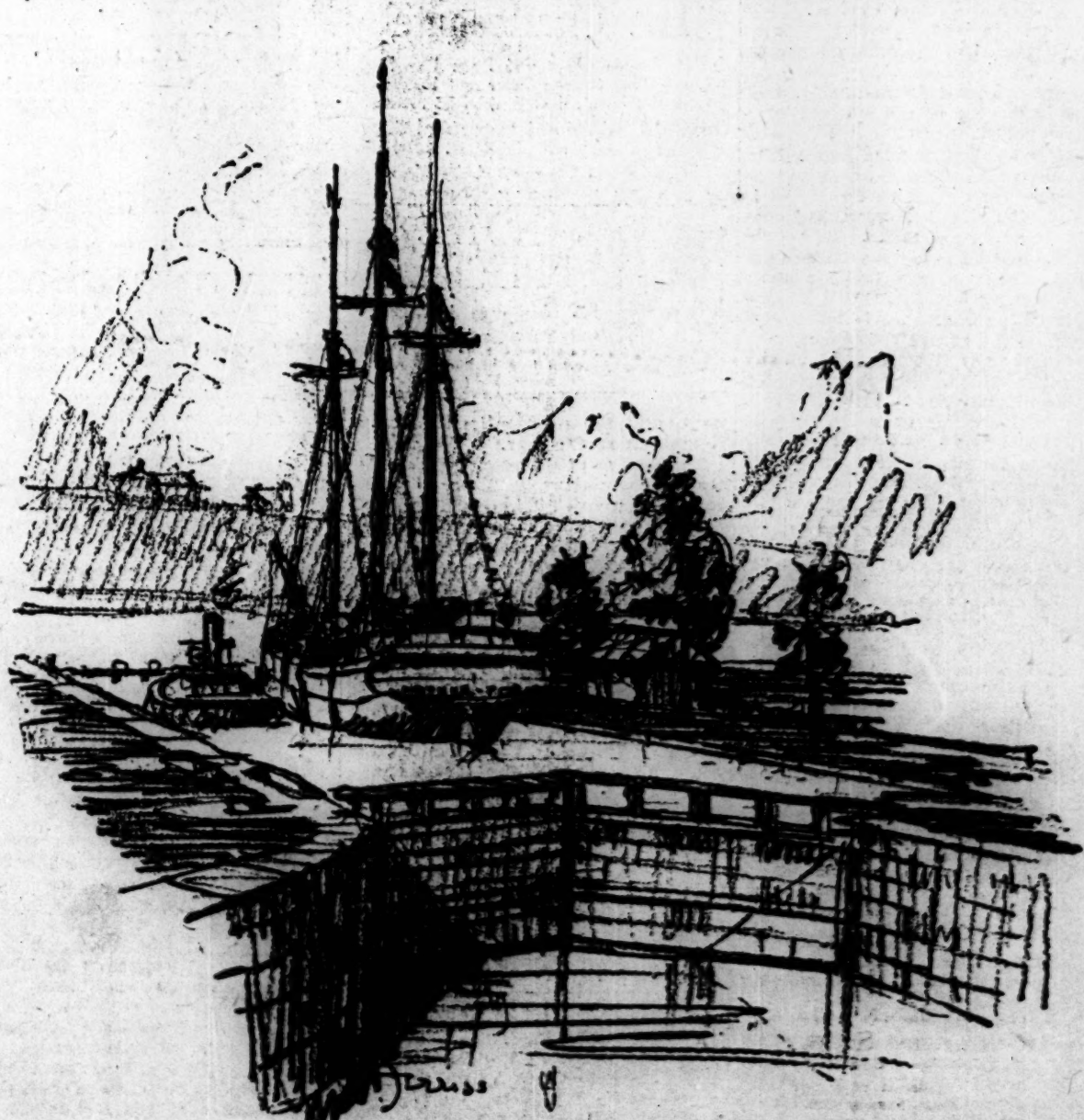
"All very well, but what I mean is that this canal is of no practical use in these modern times. The railroads have entirely superseded it."

The defender of canals stopped to listen to the falls of the river hard by. In the tangle of shrubbery, he thought he caught the flash of a scarlet tanager's wing. Ahead, the canal curved; an aged pine tree clung perilously to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

The Shameen Canal, at Canton, China



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

New Welland Canal, Ontario

THE HOME FORUM

Correct View of Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Scriptures declare in the first chapter, and reiterate through their pages, that man is the image and likeness of God, this view of man is the one most remote from common acceptance. Rather have men inclined to the view, proposed in the myth of the serpent, that man "shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." This false view of man hides the harmony of real being in which spiritual man can have no knowledge of what God does not know. The false estimate of man as a combination of good and evil must therefore be a survey of something outside of the infinite All; and this is an evident absurdity. So the material view of man resolves into nothing more substantial than a superstitious illusion, and from this illusion arise all the ills which afflict material man.

When a mistake is seen as a mistake, it is easy enough to understand that it can be corrected only by the opposite fact. When it is admitted that the material view of man is an entirely false one, the correct view is naturally sought in the spiritual fact, and this carries one back to the original and scientific statement that man is the image and likeness of God. As this spiritual verity dwains upon human consciousness, the false view begins to disappear and the facts concerning immortal man to appear as the only reality. "We look not at the things which are seen," Paul confidently declared, "but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." In the same way, Christian Science reverses the effort to find life and harmony in matter, leads thought away from the mortal to the immortal, and gives to a man such a view of Principle and its idea that he is enabled at once to begin the demonstration of its rule and to prove that harmony exists where once inharmonious seemed to be.

The material and unreal beliefs of the human mind, and their outward manifestations of discord, disappear in just the proportion that a man adheres to the true view of the real, ideal man, made in the image of God. It is evident that if a man habitually confines his views of life to the testimony of physical perception, he cannot see the spiritual realities which are just at hand, for they are discerned only through spiritual sense. As more correct views of God and man are gained, consciousness becomes aware of spiritual harmonies never dreamed of before. "As mortals give up the delusion

that there is more than one Mind, more than one God," Mrs. Eddy says on page 191 of Science and Health, "man in God's likeness will appear, and this eternal man will include in that likeness no material element."

The false belief that man knows evil naturally manifests itself evilly, in "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life," in sin, disease, and death. This mortal man, which is the only man visible to material sense, is nothing more than misconception of a true spiritual idea, which exists in divine Mind, entirely separate from matter. The real, ideal man is expressed spiritually, and is the only man recognized by spiritual perception. Spiritual man reflects the divine nature and must be sought therefore in those spiritual qualities which express Principle, in mercy, justice, lovingkindness, honesty, purity, and so on. As these characteristics of spiritual man are put into practical daily operation, the facts concerning man are better perceived and appear more and more as realities. Spiritual man cannot, of course, be made more real than he is, since the spiritual has always been the truth concerning man; but the human experience of exchanging a material for the spiritual view of man shows the unreality of material sense and thus brings to light the opposite truth. As the spirituality of man is apprehended the evil conditions that appeared in the material view of man no longer loom so large in a man's regard, nor are they as much feared or honored.

The ability to see, and therefore to demonstrate, the real, ideal man, is gained in just the proportion that the human mind is superseded by the Mind of the Christ. When Philip said, "Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us," Jesus the Christ replied, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." To those with eyes to see, Jesus the Christ had revealed God as divine Principle, and man as His idea. Because of his own spirituality, he had destroyed for himself the belief that man is material; because of his perfect understanding that God is the only Mind, he did not recognize a material mind as having any real existence.

Then, when a material sense of life

dominating those about him, claimed to present its own manifestation of disease and death, his pure spiritual vision penetrated beyond the falsity of the presentation, and saw only the real, spiritual man, reflecting God. It was because the spiritual consciousness of Jesus the Christ thus saw and understood man in the image of God, that he was able to unsee, to destroy, the beliefs of material man, and to cause those who believed they were diseased also to unsee the disease, to become convinced that it not exist. With great exactness, Mrs. Eddy describes the nature and effect of Jesus' perception where, on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health, she writes, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

They who today would escape from the ills of the flesh, may appeal to the Christ just as did the sinful and the sick in the First Century. This appeal demands, however, the same change from the material to the spiritual view of man; a change so radical that it amounts to a complete renunciation of all that constitutes material selfhood; a change that establishes the effort to look, day by day and moment by moment, as did Jesus the Christ, at the spiritually real, until belief in the reality of the flesh and its ills, yields to the divine, and consciousness, liberated, views the perfection of man in the likeness of Principle, and demonstrates Mind's healing power.

The River of Day

Out of its Eastern fountains
The river of day is drawn,
And the shadows of the mountains
March downward from the dawn—
The shadows of the ancient hills,
Shortening as they go,
Down beside the dancing rills
Wearily and slow.
The morning wind the mead hath
Kissed;
It leads in narrow lines
The shadows of the silver mist,
To pause among the pines.—
—Ruskin.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Seville and the Cathedral

As the sun is descending it is enchanting to glance backward from this place in the direction of the city; the prospect is 'inexpressibly beautiful. Yonder in the distance, high and enormous, stands the Golden Tower, now used as a toolhouse, but the principal bulwark of the city in the time of the Moors. It stands on the

shore of the river, like a giant keeping watch, and is the first edifice which attracts the eyes of the voyager as he moves up the stream to Seville. On the other side, opposite the tower, stands the noble Augustinian convent, the ornament of the faubourg of Triana, whilst between the two edifices rolls the broad Guadalquivir, bearing

on its bosom a flotilla of barks from Catalonia and Valencia. Farther up is seen the bridge of boats which traverses the water. The principal object of this prospect, however, is the Golden Tower, where the beams of the setting sun seem to be concentrated as in a focus, so that it appears built of pure gold, and probably

from that circumstance received the name which it now bears. Cold, cold, must be the heart which can remain insensible to the beauties of the magic scene, to do justice to which the pencil of a Claude himself were barely equal. Often have I shed tears of rapture whilst I beheld it, and listened to the thrush and the nightingale piping forth their melodious songs in the woods, and inhaled the breeze laden with the perfume of the thousand orange gardens of Seville:

"Kennst du das Land wo die Citronen blühen?"
—George Borrow.

Grieg and "Peer Gynt"

—of which a third edition is to appear soon—for performance on the stage. Will you write the required music?

"If you consent, I shall at once communicate with the director of the Christiania Theatre, give him a copy of the modified text, and insure in advance a performance of the play. The royalty I shall insist on will be 400 Speciealer, to be divided between us in equal parts. I take it for granted that we can also count on performances of the play in Copenhagen and Stockholm. But I beg you to treat the matter for the present as a secret, and to let me have an answer as soon as possible.

"Your devoted friend,
"HENRIK IBSEN."
"Here was something to kindle the ambition and fire the imagination of the thirty-one-year-old Grieg! He lost no time in accepting the tempting offer, and wrote for Ibsen's play a number of inspired pieces of music, which, subsequently grouped together as suites and played in concert halls,

helped, perhaps more than any of his other works, to make him known the world over as an original and fascinating composer. . . . The first performance of 'Peer Gynt' was given at the Christiania Theatre on February 24, 1876, just a half a year before the first Wagner Festival at Bayreuth. The plan has been somewhat modified, and the cuts were not entirely identical with those suggested in Ibsen's letter. The play proved a genuine success; it was given thirty-six times that year, and has been heard so far, as I am informed by Mr. Halvorsen, seventy times in Christiania, and many times also in the other Scandinavian cities. Considering that the poem is quite as fantastic and as untheatrical as the second part of Goethe's 'Faust,' this is certainly a remarkable record, for which Grieg's delightful music is largely responsible. Ibsen himself realized that it had been a hazardous undertaking to put this poem on the stage, and he confessed in a letter that the success had surpassed all his expectations, adding that he was also

'cordially pleased to hear that there was but one opinion on this point in Christiania.'

"Grieg himself did not attend the first performance, as he was at the time in Bergen. . . . In the new National Theatre in Christiania," he writes, under date of July 30, 1905, "Ibsen's inspired work was taken into the repertoire again a few years ago, and it always draws a full house. The music, which is played by the new orchestra, under the direction of our excellent conductor, Johan Halvorsen, now goes well, and as executed at present contributes materially to the success. If you had an opportunity to attend one of these representations you would discover that it requires the stage performance to clearly bring out the musical intentions. It is greatly to be regretted that the local coloring and the philosophical tone of much of the dialogue present a great obstacle to the success of Ibsen's work outside Scandinavia. In Paris, where it was staged a few years ago, the music (played by the Lamoureux

orchestra) had a colossal success, but Ibsen was not understood. In Berlin, last year, the work was simply a failure. And yet I hold it to be Ibsen's greatest creation. In the Fatherland it will always be considered a monument to him and keep its place on the stage, even as a folk-play."

A January Sunset

The western clouds divided and subdivided themselves into pink flakes modulated with tints of unspeakable softness. . . . The leafless trees became spires and flame in the sunset, with the blue for their background; and the stars of the dry calices of flowers, and every withered stem and stubble rimmed with the frost, contributed something to the mute music.

—Emerson.

From Within

Carve the face from within, not dress it from without.—W. C. Gannett.

A Boswell of Baghdad

"A curious and very entertaining work lies before me, or, to be more accurate, ramparts me, for it is in four ponderous volumes, capable, each, even in less powerful hands than those of the Great Lexicographer, of felling a bookseller. At these volumes I have been slipping, beelike, at odd times for some years, and I now propose to yield some of the honey—the season having become timely, since the great majority of the heroes of its thousands of pages hail from Baghdad; and Baghdad, after all its wonderful and intact oriental past, is today under Britain's thumb," says E. V. Lucas in "A Boswell of Baghdad."

"The title of the book is 'Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary,' translated from the Arabic by B. Mac Guckin de Slane, and printed in Paris for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1842-71, some centuries after it was written." Although we go to the East for systems of philosophy, Mr. Lucas says, "yet we do not usually find there models for our works of reference. Hardly does Rome give us those. But there is an orderliness and thoroughness about Ibn Khallikan's methods which the 'Dictionary of National Biography' may be more lenient to floridity ('No flowers, by request,' was, it will be remembered, the first English editor's motto), but in his desire to leave out no one who ought to be in and to do justice to his inclusions he is beyond praise.

"The modernity of the ancients is continually surprising us. It is one of the phenomena to which we are never quite insured (and could we be so we should perhaps merely substitute the antiquity of the moderns as a new source of wonder), but towards such inuring Ibn Khallikan should certainly help, since he was eminently a gossip, and in order to get human nature's fidelity to the type—no matter where found, whether sons or daughters, whether in savage lands or, as we say,

civilized—brought home to us, it is to the gossip that we must resort: to the Peppyses and Boswells rather than to the Goethes and Platos; to the little recorders rather than the great thinkers. The small traits tell.

"Ibn Khallikan's Dictionary is as interesting as it is, not because its author had any remarkable instinct as a biographer, or any gift of selection, but because if a man sets out to take account of everything, much human nature and a little excellence are bound to creep in."

"Those of us who know Baghdad only through the 'Arabian Nights' and the ingenious productions of Mr. Os-

car Asche, were not prepared for such a complete foreshadowing of the literary life and the literary temperament as Ibn Khallikan gives us.

"Here, for example, is a poem by a book-lover—or manuscript-lover, to be more exact—written by Ibn Faris Ar-Razi, the philologist, who lived before the Norman Conquest, "which a later Occidental can cheerfully accept and could not much improve upon: 'They asked me how I was, I answered: 'Well, some things succeed and some fail; when my heart is filled with cares I say: 'One day perhaps they may be dispelled.' A cat is my companion; books, the friends of my heart; and a

lamp, my beloved consort.'" That is modern enough! Something of this kind, which is an earlier version of Omar Khayyam's famous recipe for earthly bliss, has often been attempted since by our own poets; but nothing better. Favorite books, a lighted lamp, a faithful cat, and the library were paradise enough.

"Grammarians and Traditionists (both given also to poetry) being Ibn Khallikan's real heroes, let me say something of each. . . . The use of writing existed in Arabia before the promulgation of Islamism, but grammar was not known as an art till the difficulty of reciting the Koran correctly induced the Khalif Ali to make it an object of his attention. He imposed on Abu 'l-Aswad Ad-Duwalli the task of drawing up such instructions as would enable the Moslems to read their sacred book and speak their language without making gross faults.

"Another version of the beginnings of grammar eliminates the Khalif Ali altogether. The story goes that as Abu 'l-Aswad Ad-Duwalli (603-68) entered his house on a certain day, one of his daughters said to him: 'Papa! what is most beautiful in the sky?' 'To this he answered: 'Its stars.' 'But she replied: 'Papa, I do not mean what is the most beautiful object in it; I was only expressing my admiration of its beauty.'

"In that case you must say, he observed, 'How beautiful is the sky!'" Upon thinking this over, says Ibn Khallikan, Abu 'l-Aswad invented the art of grammar."

Garibaldi

The Liberator he,
Of men from pole to pole, by land,
By sea—
The people's peerless Knight,
Thou matchless soldier, champion of
the right,
The Paladin; the Perfect. . . .

Yes, calm—inspired with loftiness so
vast
That he was kin to all the heroic past.
Rome he had forged anew, the pattern
showed
Of all its ancient worth, its old
renown.
All your conflicting states he had
combined;
The North and South in strength har-
monious joined—
And steeped your liberated hearts in
steel. . . .

—Victor Hugo (tr. from the French
by Henry Carrington).

A Good Investment

An investment in knowledge al-
ways pays the best interest.—Ben-
jamin Franklin.

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918

EDITORIALS

The New "Benevolences"

IT WOULD be interesting to know whether the Government of the United States at the present moment is vested in the President and Congress or in the self-appointed canvassers and collectors for the Red Cross movement. That this is not a ridiculous question is beyond question. But that it should be necessary to ask it is the greatest proof possible that the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but black, all the same, with intolerance and domination, which was alluded to in these columns little more than a week ago, as beginning to cast its shadow over the United States, has since then begun to rain like the cloud that came up out of the sea by Carmel.

From all over the country reports are coming in of what is little less than the terrorism which is being displayed in raising subscriptions for the Red Cross. Now, in the first place, if the Red Cross needs to have subscriptions raised in this way, it must be in a parlous condition; and, in the second place, if a great institution for the alleviation of suffering connives at being supported by threats, it would appear to be somewhat in danger of having lost its vision. There is, however, a far greater issue at stake than the Red Cross, and that is the freedom of the United States, and it is a question the Government had better take cognizance of at once, for it is not a question that is going to be allowed to drop. Only the merest fragment, no doubt, of the intimidation which has been practised can reach one particular paper, but the information which has reached this paper is quite sufficient to show that the intimidation is widespread, and perhaps the most delightful instance of this intimidation has been an intimation, gently conveyed, to this paper that another well-known paper, in another town, is about to institute a campaign against it, and to make an attack upon it for pro-Germanism. We would suggest, therefore, to those responsible for running this journal that they had better either suppress the spirit of autocracy which seems to have mastered part of its editorial force, or else that they should commence the campaign at once, before the cold fit comes.

There is no lack of instances of the way in which this campaign of intimidation is being carried out. One company in the South brought all its force to bear upon a woman stenographer, with the polite information that she had better "subscribe or get out." This chivalrous and courageous intimation, in the name of the whole company to one woman, was made in spite of the fact that the culprit, out of her comparatively scanty earnings, had already subscribed and paid for one of the first issue of Liberty Bonds, and was, at that very moment, engaged in paying for two of the second issue, and moreover had also joined the Thrift Club, and done her best to promote legitimate thrift.

The whole of the honor of these proceedings is not, however, confined to the South. Examples may be taken from almost anywhere. For instance, there is the case of the two farmers of Nebraska who were assessed by the local Red Cross Committee at \$50 each, and who, believing this to be a Government assessment, demurred to the amount and offered \$25 as the utmost they could afford, and, on the rejection of this offer, paid the full amount, and then placed their case before the Federal District Attorney, only to be informed that the Government had made no such assessment, and had nothing whatever to do with the matter. There is nothing to be gained by piling up instances, but there are innumerable cases of people who, having objected to being forced to contribute to an institution designed for the prevention of suffering, have been faced with the threat that their conduct would be reported to Government officials, and that they would be regarded as pro-German. It need not be said that nothing has come of these threats, for the all-sufficient reason that they were founded on nothing but the ill temper of unsuccessful solicitors. At the same time the man or woman who lives in some quiet street, and who knows nothing whatever of public or civic affairs, is as easily persuaded as, and even more easily intimidated by threats of such a nature than, a Nebraskan farmer. There is, as everybody knows, a deep abyss of fear in the unknown.

Now, the great weapon which has been used in this campaign is the word "pro-German." And this makes it necessary to ask who is the person nearest to the gospel of Kultur, a woman earning a scanty living as a stenographer, who has paid everything she has into the Liberty Loans, and who is endeavoring to support the great thrift campaign, or the gentleman who knocks at her door and demands a dollar, which she has not got, with less ado than the old-fashioned highwayman, and when that fails threatens her with the loss of her employment by way of encouragement. The world will remember how one of the greatest fighters for liberty, humanity has ever known, dealt with this manner of encouragement. When King George caused Admiral Byng to be shot for cowardice of which he was most certainly innocent, Voltaire summed up the proceedings in that withering sentence, that the King had done it pour encourager les autres, to encourage the others. Now there is a great deal more than gold, silver, or paper, in the money which goes to mitigate the sufferings at the front. There are those unpurchasable qualities, compassion and love. But what compassion and what love does any human being suppose is to be found in subscriptions levied by bullying and by threats? It has been stated before in these columns, and we wish to repeat it, that this paper has no animus whatever against the Red Cross. It has never attempted to prevent a single dollar going into the Red Cross collections for legitimate purposes. It realizes to the full the compassion and love of those people who subscribe, out of their affluence,

and even more out of their poverty, to try to lessen the sufferings of those who have gone out to fight for the liberties of their native land. But it has protested against the use of funds so gathered for vivisection, in a quite proper and legitimate manner. The charge against it, therefore, of pro-Germanism or want of patriotism is so infinitely silly that it will be instantly dismissed by anybody with a knowledge of how to read, who will consult its columns. If, indeed, it is to be in future obligatory to be a vivisectionist to be patriotic, patriotism will soon become as veritable a scullion as ever Falstaff insisted honor was.

Since, however, the protest was lodged against vivisection, the question has assumed a far different aspect. It has become a question not of patriotism at all but of liberty. Free people have always been opposed to "forced benevolences." They cost Charles I his throne and his life, and the descendants of the English revolutionaries who came to this country rather than bow the knee to intolerance at home, and their descendants who fought the Revolutionary War rather than yield again to the long arm of intolerance reaching across the Atlantic, are not likely to be enamored of autocracy under the cap of liberty any more than under the government of absolutism. The United States can, without an effort, get all the millions it wants for carrying on the most righteous war that ever was fought, and can endow the Red Cross with all the millions it may need for its works of mercy in the field, but the citizens of the United States are no more likely to welcome being forced, by self-appointed taxgatherers, to subscribe to charities than their ancestors were to being compelled to subscribe to wars by forced benevolences.

Reconstruction

IN A certain square of London, where wealth and poverty are oddly thrown together, is a statue of Shakespeare bearing the motto, "There is no darkness but ignorance." The average reader of that significant phrase upon the pedestal has usually been one of the flotsam and jetsam of society stretched upon a bench. Dejected, miserable, perhaps, he has little dreamed that a few more years will see that motto placed before mankind as the working basis of a radical reform of society. Reconstruction is unavoidable after the war. The defeat of Prussianism must be followed by another order of society, upon which will be raised the masonry of a new and better world.

More or less discussion of this inevitable social reconstruction is abroad. One hears many suggestions as to the future use of the present munitions factories and their almost countless employees: as to the returned soldier, the position of women, agricultural problems, the future development of independent food supplies, the new relations of capital and labor. All this is good and necessary. But Mr. Barnes, Labor member in the British War Cabinet, "hit the nail on the head," in his recent statement anent reconstruction, when he said that a nation can be properly guided and controlled only according to the standards of Christian ethics. He might have added that no nation can be so controlled until its citizens substitute good will, honesty, and national well-being for selfishness and private gain, whether that so-called gain accrue from the liquor traffic, from unfair manipulation of capital, or from unjust wages. For the reconstruction of society can never precede the reconstruction of the individual. What then, is of primary importance is the making over and readjustment of the man and the woman, of letting in light where there has been the "darkness" of "ignorance." All education is not of books, and war is a stern teacher. The reconstruction of the individual will not wait till the enemy surrenders. It began in August, 1914, and the white searchlight of a new strength and a new fellowship is, even now, dispelling the "darkness" of much that was due to ignorance and narrowness.

Already there is more than a hint of personal reconstruction visible in the readjustments of character and point of view. Before the war, the average man took much of corporate life for granted, and slipped its responsibilities on to other shoulders. Today he has seen the disastrous consequences of a national conscience intrusted to an autocratic few, and he is more awake to his own responsibilities. He takes less for granted in national life; he is inquisitive; he investigates; he thinks and inquires; he overturns a cabinet and deposes a czar, or hands railway systems over to his government in the interests of efficiency and universal service; he shuffles off luxuries and qualifies his definition of "necessities" for the purpose of thrift and economy. Soon there will come the demand from labor for the right to direct its work, through a common basis of understanding between employers and workmen.

Men are learning, as they never learned before, the true value of cooperation and the real meaning of unity. To quote Mr. Barnes: "All classes have struggled together in the war and have come to see more than ever how stupid and wasteful is competition as compared with cooperation." Exactly! In making munitions, in operating railways, in conserving supplies, in putting a shoulder to the agricultural wheel, men have worked together as never before, with good and speedy results.

The world is finding out that collectivism and true democracy go hand in hand. Class barriers are falling fast, and the general leveling before the exigencies of war has happily been, broadly speaking, toward better and higher standards than before. If there has never before been a period of such material destruction and horror, there has never been a time, in the world's history, of such collective and individual courage, of such splendid personal heroism and self-sacrifice as are now being witnessed. Trivialities have sunk, in the individual life, into their true position in the face of great needs, and larger and purer ideals and new efforts and determinations have taken their place. Men are learning afresh that no one can live to himself alone. The gains are a deeper sympathy and a truer sense of comradeship in both the individual and the national life. It is by utilizing all the gains the war is bringing in its train that the nations can attain real unity or blossom to their fullness.

Suffrage Carries in the House

THE joint resolution, before the United States Congress, submitting to the legislatures of the several states the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution, insuring to women an equal political footing with men, was adopted by the House of Representatives on last evening. There had been a strong probability of such action for some time, but the outcome of a meeting of a committee of Democratic representatives with the President, at the White House on last Wednesday night, made this result practically certain. At this conference "the committee found," according to its authorized report, "that the President had not felt at liberty to volunteer his advice to members of Congress in this important matter," but that "when we sought his advice he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and the world."

This has been called a complete reversal of President Wilson's attitude on suffrage, but the facts do not warrant so sweeping a statement. The President has long favored suffrage, but until Wednesday night he had consistently adhered to the position that suffrage should be won through the action of the states individually, and to buttress this position he had made it a point to refer to the suffrage plank in the platform on which he was elected. In a word, the President has favored equal suffrage all along, although he has differed from the suffragists as to the manner of bringing it about. At the White House conference, the other night, he is said to have justified his change of view, as well he might, on the ground that woman suffrage had become a war measure, that Great Britain, and more recently Canada, had come so to regard it, and that the United States could no longer withhold from women what they so insistently and logically claimed as a right, in view of their devoted patriotism and their unquestioned usefulness in the carrying on of the war.

This is not the first time the President has changed his views, or permitted the force of circumstances and events to change them, and it is not the least of the things which the people of the United States have to be thankful for that his views have always been changed for the better. They have properly and naturally changed with changing conditions, as have those of millions of his fellow-citizens during the last three and a half years, and as these views have changed they have become clearer and broader.

It now remains only for the Senate to concur with the House in order that the legislatures of the several states may have the opportunity of acting almost simultaneously, and promptly, on the questions of federal equal suffrage and federal prohibition.

Limerick

"DERRY" stands for Derry Walls: Limerick for the Bridge of the Broken Treaty." The statement seems to be just enough, for, although the walls and the gates and the 'prentice boys of Derry are better known to most people than the Thomond Bridge and the Treaty Stone of Limerick, still the two sieges and what followed them are the great landmarks in the history of two counties. It was after the Battle of the Boyne. The Irish army, under the command of the Frenchman Lauzun, for James had fled the country, retired behind the Shannon, and William's victorious progress southward met with no resistance till his forces approached Limerick from the Tipperary side. At Limerick, however, he quickly discovered that he had to measure swords with no ordinary soldier. Lauzun had had no heart for the fight. He had taken one look at the fortifications of the city, and, muttering to himself that such walls might be "battered down with roasted apples," had retired into Galway. His place, however, had been taken by a man of very different metal. Patrick Sarsfield had no thought of giving up the city without a struggle, and, when William's army finally took up its position on the ridge of Singland, it found the old town grimly determined on defense. It was no question of a blockade, as it was with Derry. The next seventeen days were full of incident. William was slow and methodical. With him it was a question of concentrating sufficient force against the city, in the way of artillery, to reduce it without much loss. Sarsfield pinned his faith to a bewildering rapidity of movement, and the story of how he and "Galloping Hogan" slipped out one night with a few followers, went across Thomond Bridge, struck up the valley of the Shannon, suddenly fell on one of William's artillery trains as it approached the city, destroyed everything in sight, and then returned through Clare to Limerick, contains the central episode of the siege.

Finally, of course, Sarsfield won, and William was obliged to retire. But this outcome was only a respite. A year later Aughrim was fought and lost, and Sarsfield was again locked up in Limerick. This time he was forced to surrender, although on his own terms. The treaty which was signed at the head of the Thomond Bridge secured certain definite rights to all who had followed James, whilst he himself left the city at the head of his men, drums beating and colors flying, and more than 10,000 of his soldiers took ship with him for France, to enter the service of King Louis. "It was the first flight of the Wild Geese."

Looking back from this central point in Limerick's history, its annals still cover centuries. Many people insist that Limerick is the Regia of Ptolemy, and the Rosse-de-Naillagh of the Annals of Muirferran, and that St. Patrick visited the city in the Fifth Century. Be all this as it may, when the curtain rings up certainly on its history it is a Danish settlement, and the Danes and the Irish are fighting each other, as they did, off and on, for many centuries for possession of the famous island, in the midst of the Shannon, which formed the nucleus of the city. At last, in the Tenth Century, Brian Boroinne came against the Danes with a mighty host, and finally drove them into the sea. And so from 1106 until its conquest by the English, in 1174, Brian Boroinne and his successors reigned in Limerick as kings of Thomond. Henry II gave the kingdom to Herbert Fitz-

herbert, in 1179, but the city was frequently in the possession of the Irish chieftains, and, as time went on, it developed into a great and prosperous seaport, with its merchants and its traders and its overweening desire to outdo its rival, Galway. In the Seventeenth Century, some years before the siege, it reached perhaps the height of its prosperity, but, from the time of the siege onward, as one writer has put it, Limerick has no history. And yet today it is a prosperous city enough, and nothing can take away from the beauty of its situation. It lies at the extremity of the richest tract of Ireland, the Golden Vale, which intervenes between the Shannon and the Galtees, great stretches of rich country, whilst beyond it lie the hills of Clare and Tipperary.

Oh Limerick is a beautiful city as everybody knows,
The river Shannon, full of fish, close by that city flows.

And so, as a certain writer has said, one may go from the bridge leading out of the English town to the Irish town, and follow up the long street—long and winding with the curves that show one has not here a planned city, but a village casually grown into a town—past alleys with windows opening on them from houses that stood there in the time of the siege, and so out to St. John's Gate, on which are still to be seen the "flakes and scars" made by William's artillery.

Notes and Comments

THE history of the famous gilded-bronze horses of St. Mark's coincides with many upheavals in the history of old Europe. Thomas Coryate, who "set going for Venice the fourteenth of May, ano. 1608," gives the story of them as he heard it from the Venetians of his day: "Some say that they were cast by Lysippus . . . about three hundred years before Christ; some say that the Romans made them at what time Hiero King of Syracuse triumphed of the Parthians. It is reported that Tyridates, King of Armenia, bestowed them on the Emperor Nero . . . and that Constantine the Great brought them from Rome to Constantinople and thence, they were lastly brought by the Venetians, when they possessed Constantinople. 'So greatly did the Venetians esteem the 'four goodly brassen horses,' adds Coryate, 'that although they have been offered for them their weight in gold by the King of Spaine, as I have heard reported in Venice, yet they will not sell them.'"

NEARLY two centuries after Coryate had written his "Crudities," "for the encouragement of Gentlemen and lovers of travel to undertake journeys beyond the sea," the "brassen horses" of St. Mark's were removed from Venice by Napoleon and placed on the arch of the Place du Carrousel. Francis of Austria restored them to Venice in 1815, and there they remained through all the troublous times of the Italian War of Independence. In the year 1917, in the midst of the tumult of war, the horses have returned to Rome, whence they are said to have started their peregrinations in the Third Century A. D.

THE proclamation calling for the observance of a National Labor Loyalty Week in the United States, in connection with the celebration this year of Lincoln's Birthday anniversary, under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, should have a hearty response, since one of the principal purposes is to combat "the insidious forces of pro-German and anti-American propaganda." There is, however, no occasion for suspending necessary work in order to observe the week. The best possible way to observe it, in fact, is to increase the output of products that are essential to the winning of the war. Nothing will hit the pro-German or anti-American propaganda more powerfully than an increase in the shipment of supplies to the front and to the allied nations.

THERE is weariness attached to the reading of a good deal that appears in the papers nowadays. Added to what censors, controllers, and all the other officials tell you about what you are to do or not to do, you find the journalist thinks it necessary to add his bit. The public good-humoredly puts up with all this admonition, and pays just as much heed as it likes. Certainly in the matter of speech it intends going its own sweet way, sprinkling the conversation with military terms with an unctious worthy of that blessed word Mesopotamia. Sometimes it is quite clever, like the girl sorter in a government office who addressed her pal on this wise: "Why don't you speak plain English? Putting up a barrage like that all round your real meaning. Camouflage is all right when it comes to deceiving the Boches, but you needn't dig yourself in so deep when it's only me you're talking to."

AN INVESTIGATION, in New York, shows that Germany's cause has been silently, though effectively, pleaded through the medium of "Kultur" books offered free to the public in the circulating libraries. Consequently, the public libraries will probably be carefully surveyed, with the object of eliminating all literature designed to spread German propaganda. Germany herself showed the way in the right disposal of war literature. At the outbreak in 1914, she began collecting and classifying, in Berlin, all the books, pamphlets, newspaper articles, illustrations, posters, cartoons, and what not relating to the war, no matter the country of their origin, until she now has one of the finest libraries of war literature in existence. England and the United States are proceeding along a similar line. Why not remove the offending books to the war library at Washington, for the benefit of future historians?

THERE is good sense as well as gallantry in the suggestion made by a Vancouver newspaper that Mrs. Ralph Smith, the first woman candidate for the Legislature of British Columbia, should be accorded election by acclamation. Time and money will be saved by the adoption of such a course, for her election, by an overwhelming majority, even if it shall be contested, is generally conceded. Mrs. Smith, by the way, is appealing to a constituency that was formerly her husband's. It is hardly necessary to say that she is sound on every national issue.